Weather

Clear and cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.6 and the minimum 30.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 42.3 and 37.4.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Nile, today.
FOR Europe and wayports, Str. Delta, Jan. 31, Ord. 4 p.m.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Emp. of Russia, today, a.m.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Duners, Feb. 4.

NO. 2906 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges China" 庚申年二月廿二日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1921 大正九年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

SOLUTION OF REPARATIONS PROBLEMMAY BE IN SIGHT

Board Of Experts Ends Work And Is About To Submit Report

OUTLOOK BETTER

Lloyd George Explains Conference's Purpose In Interview

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 29.—Optimistic hopes of a successful outcome of the Paris Conference have been rekindled by the announcement that the Committee of Experts at a midnight sitting have unanimously agreed on their Reparations recommendations, leaving today's conference to deal only with details like the question of penalties.

M. Briand, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent, declares that the Allies will not separate without a definite decision.

SLIDING SCALE

The experts suggest a sliding scale of reparations payments, rising from two thousand millions gold marks in the first year to five thousand millions in the eleventh, and thereafter six thousand millions with a small rebate for prompt payment, thus reconciling immediate determination of the total indemnity, with the eventual possibility of Germany's increased capacity to pay.

It has now been decided that German representatives shall be invited to confer with the Allies in London at the end of February, not at Geneva.

LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKS

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 28.—Speaking to a group of British journalists today, Mr. Lloyd George said he was hopeful that some conclusion would be reached with regard to reparations before he left Paris, which would probably be on Sunday. He entertained a real hope of getting a substantial amount out of Germany, he said. The Committee appointed today would formulate definite proposals with regard to Germany's ability to pay.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the fact that Great Britain was as deeply interested as France in the question of reparations, for Great Britain was the most heavily taxed country in the world. Replying to a question, he said that there would be no difficulty regarding the question of disarmament.

It would be useless, the British Premier stated, to advance millions of money to Austria. Austria must be started on a working basis, and her constitution was not a working proposition. The new Austria was too small a state to bear the cost of such a capital as Vienna.

MEETING OF EXPERTS

The Committee of experts met this morning to draft a resolution on the question of reparations. M. Briand, M. Doumer, M. Loucheur, Lord Dabernon, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, two Belgian, two Japanese and one Italian delegate were present. The Committee discussed the compromise resolution worked out by the Belgian delegates, fixing the annual payments to be made by Germany at a maximum of six thousand million gold marks and a minimum of three thousand million, according to Germany's ability to pay. The Committee will probably adopt this plan.

Later.—There are indications this evening that the reparations problem is nearing a settlement. The Committee of experts has been sitting all day, and will probably decide the terms of the draft resolution tonight for submission to the Conference tomorrow.

It appears that an agreement has been reached on a scheme providing for 42 annual payments from Germany, in conformity with the Boulogne agreement, and also an ad valorem tax on Germany's exports. Discussion now relates to the amounts to be fixed for the annual instalments, and export tax. Ten or fifteen percent was first suggested as the amount of the latter, but it will probably be higher.

PAPERS OPTIMISTIC

Paris, Jan. 28.—The newspapers this morning are more cheerful today than could have been expected, considering the atmosphere of gloom, not to say agitation, in which the Allied Conference adjourned yesterday. The consensus of opinion is that the British and French viewpoints are not so irreconcilable as they appear, and that the speeches of Mr. Lloyd

(Continued on Page 2)

Draft Evader Bergdoll's Pursuers Held In Germany On Charge Of Abduction

U. S. Detectives Find Their Man Hero To Teuton Community

(German Wireless through Reuter)

(The following wireless message from Berlin to the Chicago Tribune has been picked up:)

Berlin, January 28.—It was learned today that the American detectives Neaf (from Baltimore) and Zimmer (from Denver) who face a charge of forceful abduction in connection with attempt to arrest at Eberbach, in Baden, Grover Bergdoll, the millionaire draft-evader of Philadelphia, and his chauffeur, who deserted from the American army, carried credentials from the police at Coblenz and Heidelburg, asking officials everywhere to assist them in arresting deserters.

It is also learned that both Bergdoll and his chauffeur, Eugen Stecher, became German citizens recently in order to escape answering to American justice for their crimes. Stecher, with whom Bergdoll escaped from the United States, was born at Obergimpern, Baden, in 1887 but had served twelve years in the American army before deserting. He returned to Germany last July, and became a German citizen again last December.

OBTAINS CITIZENSHIP

Bergdoll himself, had little difficulty in securing naturalisation because of the less strict laws since the country became a republic, the influence exerted by his cousin, Robert Freudenberger with whom Bergdoll has been living since October and the fact that he had refused to fight against Germany. It was Freudenberger who leaped into the automobile of the American detectives, jammed on the brakes, and, after a struggle, arrested the Americans.

A number of onlookers came to his assistance. Another cousin pursued one of the four Germans whom Neaf and Zimmer had hired, rounding up the party.

The accused detectives are in danger of a long term of imprisonment, because forceful abduction is a most serious charge, and a charge of attempted murder may also be laid. Neaf, however, declares that his party were fully within the law in attempting to arrest Bergdoll, and the shots they fired were intended, not to kill, but to puncture the tires of the latter's motor car.

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT

The case is on the way to become an international incident. The Baden Government, acting on a report by the Minister of the Interior, has sent a protest to the Berlin Foreign Office, with the request that the German Government demand satisfaction from the American Government. The Baden Minister of the Interior, Herr A. Remmele, addressing the Baden Legislature, vehemently condemned those who had taken part in the attempt at abduction, and declared "the Eberbach incident has shown the world Germany's importance and what foreign countries dare to do."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

(Karl von Weigand, the well-known American correspondent, sends the following account of an interview with Bergdoll, to the United Service, New York:)

Berlin, January 28.—Discussing his escape from America in an interview I had with him today, partly by telephone and partly by telegraph, Grover Bergdoll, who is the hero of the little town of Eberbach, not far from the line of Occupied Territory, said:

"On May 15, I was allowed to leave prison, accompanied by two non-commissioned officers, and with these I went to my home in Philadelphia. I had informed my chauffeur, Eugen Stecher, who is still with me here, of my plan to escape. He made the necessary preparations and had an automobile in readiness. I remained only one night at my home, the two N. C. O.s being constantly with me. On the night of May 21, I began plying the two N. C. O.s with liquor in an endeavor to make them drunk. Then I left Philadelphia in my motor car. We succeeded in getting away from the United States without being detected, and arrived here in Germany on July 25. I decline to tell you any further incidents of my experiences in my flight from America, how we left, the measures taken to avoid detection, and the route we came by, for the present."

Eberbach is much excited over the attempt forcibly to carry off Bergdoll and Stecher, who have made themselves popular there.

Grover Bergdoll, INTERNATIONAL

Project To Raise American Legation To Embassy Fails

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, January 29.—The American Legation has been informed that the House of Representatives has defeated the provision to raise the United States Legation in Peking to the rank of an embassy by a large majority.

POWERS DEFINE CONDITIONS OF NEW CONSORTIUM

Notes First Official Notice To Peking Government Of The Project

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS)

The American, British, French and Japanese representatives of the new Consortium yesterday handed the Peking Government identical notes covering the agreement of the Consortium and the terms on which are based the preparation of the groups to advance funds to China.

This is the first formal notification given to China since the establishment of the new body.

February 15 has been fixed as the tentative date for the publication of the above documents.

FIRE DESTROYS HONIGSBERG'S PEKING BRANCH

Loss Of Taels 60,000 Entailed When New Garage And Many Cars Are Destroyed

The garage owned and operated by Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Company, Incorporated, at 76 Nan Chi Tsze, Peking, was completely destroyed by fire Thursday night and between fifteen and twenty automobiles, trucks and trailers lost. Several touring cars and limousines recently sent from Shanghai were among the cars destroyed. The loss will probably exceed Taels 60,000.

Rebuilding work has been started and temporary quarters have been taken by the firm. Business will be resumed tomorrow.

The Peking Branch of the Honigsberg Company was opened in July under the management of Mr. Howard L. Ricks of Shanghai and occupied one of the most modern garages in the Far East.

Britain Lifts Bars On Exports Of Dyes

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—It is officially announced that the restrictions on the export of dyes from the United Kingdom will be removed as from February 1.

The following message from Berlin to the Chicago Tribune has been picked up:

(Continued on Page 4)

FAMINE RELIEF DRIVE SET FOR FEBRUARY 20-28

Committees In Larger Cities Are Arranging For Coming Campaign

GRAIN BEING PURCHASED

Rigid Supervision Is Imposed Over Activities Of Peking Organisation

(Staff Wire to THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, February 29.—The National Famine Relief Drive is set for February 20 to 28 inclusive. The special committee in Peking is headed Mr. Sun Pao-chi, former Minister of Finance.

This committee will direct the Peking campaign and aid in the national movement. The International committees in Shanghai, Hankow, Tsinanfu, Kaifeng and Taiyuen have agreed to conduct simultaneous drives in their cities.

Tientsin will consider the plan on Monday. International committees will be organised in other cities for this drive.

President Hsu Shih-chang has been invited to act as honorary president, while the government boards and departments have been asked to request the co-operation of the metropolitan and provincial officials and commercial organisations in this work. The legations will request the colonial administrations to join. Religious and charitable bodies have been united for the drive which is being conducted by the Peking Committee.

Purchase of 3,000 tons of grain for shipment into the West Chihli famine area has been authorised by the administrative council of the Peking United International Famine Relief Committee, bringing the purchases authorised to a total of 6,000 tons.

At the same meeting the Council voted unanimously to put its accounts and business transactions under the most rigid supervision and Thompson Brothers and Steadman, chartered accountants of Tientsin, were engaged for this work.

The council's action means that not only will the funds be checked from the time they are received until the actual relief is given, but that the business system will be carefully supervised by this firm. The firm will place its own men on the work of supervision and will also audit all accounts. The committee is eager to have every contributor and every person interested, know exactly where the money comes from and where it goes. In all the work, efficiency and economy in expenditures will be the goal.

BUY MORE GRAIN

Purchases of the additional 3,000 tons of grain was deemed imperative because of seasonal conditions. Pressing food needs are reported from all famine areas and the grain can be purchased at favorable prices before the New Year.

The authorisation for the purchase exhausts the Committee's funds now in hand, thus making it more necessary than ever that the flow of contributions into the treasury be uninterrupted.

Shipment of the first 3,000 tons of grain which Morgan Palmer of the Salt Gabelle purchased for the committee, is proceeding and by the close of the month it is expected that between 1,500 and 2,000 tons will be in hands of the distributors.

The committee was informed by wire that Bishop Graves had been selected as Shanghai's representative on the Finance Commission which will supervise the $4,000,000 customs surtax loan. Frank B. Turner will represent the Tientsin committee. The secret ballot conducted by the Peking committee resulted in the selection of Dr. Douglas Gray to represent that body.

REPORTS ARE HEARD

A communication from the Metropolitan district informed the committee that the mission in that field had spent its allotment of money entirely on non-Christians, as the Christians in the district were otherwise relieved: The letter also told that the mission did not favor inquirers for church membership during the famine period and that no schools had been established with the funds.

The committee received several special guests at Monday's meeting. These included Bishop Massi of Shensi Province; Essen M. Gale, auditor of the Salt Gabelle at Hankow, and M. Andre Duboscq, special representative of Le Temps, a leading French paper.

Bishop Massi said conditions could scarcely be overdrawn in his district where many were dying of cool and starvation, where robbers continually men-

SHRINERS HERE TO SETTLE PLANS FOR CEREMONIAL

Representatives Of Imperial Potentate Passing Through On Empress

WILL RETURN FEBRUARY 10

Are To Be Entertained At French Club This Noon

Four representatives of the Imperial Potentate of Afifi Temple, Tacoma, will spend a few hours in Shanghai today, when final plans will be made for the special ceremonial to be held here February 10, when the party returns from the South. The divan arrives on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia and will continue to Manila on that ship. The Imperial Potentate, who was expected in person, found it impossible to make the trip.

The party consists of Nobles King, Nolte, Sherman and a fourth whose name could not be made out in the wireless message received yesterday. Nobles King and Nolte are accompanied by their wives.

The representatives will be met at the Customs Jetty when the tender arrives at 10 o'clock this morning by the Shriners' entertainment committee, of which Dr. Julian Petit is chairman. They will be taken for a drive about the town and will be entertained at tiffin at the French Club. In the afternoon there will be a special meeting at the Masonic Temple when local Shriners will have opportunity to meet the visitors and final arrangements for the ceremonial will be made. The party will catch the tender leaving for the ship at 3 p.m.

Dr. Petit will accompany the visiting Nobles on their trip to Manila and Hongkong as the representative of the local Shriners. They will continue on the Empress to those ports and will return to Shanghai on the Shinyo Maru, arriving here February 10. The ceremonial is to begin on that date and will continue on the 11th and 12th, on which latter date the Tacomans will sail for Vancouver on the Empress.

The ceremonial to be held here constitutes an event unique in the history of Shrinedom, as it is the first time a pilgrimage has been made outside of North America. It is expected that a large number of Shriners, from points all over China, will be here for the affair.

IRISH CASUALTIES REACH BIG TOTAL

Official Report Fixes Number Of Military And Police Killed At 253

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—An official Dublin Castle report gives the total number of casualties in Ireland up to date as killed: 54 military and 199 police; wounded: 127 military and 311 police; 69 court-houses and 539 barracks destroyed; 194 barracks damaged, and 3,000 raids on mails.

During the week ended January 24, there were 42 attacks upon the police and military, in which eleven police were killed, five of whom were assassinated in coldblood. In all these cases, except one, the police defended themselves successfully, and inflicted heavier casualties upon their assailants.

There were 13 attacks against barracks, all of which were completely frustrated.

The week's arrests numbered 131, while 72 courtsmartial resulted in 60 convictions. Internment orders issued numbered 34, making a total of 1,463.

STORY IS DENIED

London, Jan. 29.—A story which has appeared in certain French newspapers, to the effect that De Valera is in France, is contradicted. Interviewed by a correspondent of the Daily News in Dublin, De Valera denied that he had ever left Ireland since he landed there. He reiterated Ireland's demands for independence, and then suggested negotiations for an alliance of common interests between Britain and Ireland.

He denied that Sinn Fein held to a policy of isolation.

Airplane R34 Safe At Howden

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—The 'R34' has arrived safely at her base at Howden. Her crew are safe.

War Veterans Ask For Release Of Military Prisoners

Efforts on the part of members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are being made to have soldier prisoners now serving terms for offenses during the war released. The photograph shows George H. Mallen, Max Terry. Abraham Cohen and Budd McKillips, members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, leaving the White House after calling and leaving a petition to the President.

Lobingier And Hsu Yuan Speakers At St. John's Alumni Annual Banquet

Glowing Tributes Paid To China's Premier Educational Institution By Local Officials; New Officers Elected At Business Meeting

That the university is the great medium for nationalism and internationalism was the keynote of speeches at the anual banquet of the St. John's University Club last night at the Great Eastern Hotel. Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs gave addresses. Dr T. K. M. Siao, president of the Alumni Advisory Council, acted as toastmaster.

"All Americans in China should be proud of St. John's" said Judge Lobingier in part. "St. John's is one of the institutions—and the foremost one—founded by American efforts and enterprise in this part of the country, which is worthy of its brilliant past. This university is a spendid monument of American philanthropy and service to mankind."

DESCRIBES ACHIEVEMENTS

After enumerating a number of other institutions similar to St. John's, the Judge described the achievements which St. John's and its sister institution are capable of and are accomplishing. There is no better medium for cosmopolitanism he said. Here Western culture and civilisations are introduced. Man building or character building is achieved.

"But there is one phase of this institution which impresses more than anything else," continued the Judge. "And that is, the university as a school of nationalism, which is the antithesis of provincialism. Nationalism is a term somewhat new to China. There can be a state without a nation, or a nation without a state. But without going into technicalities, we all know that we are a part of a comprehensive whole.

"Provincialism is natural to the primitive man. He knows of no greater entity that his own locality. It seems to me that many of China's difficulties have been caused by her relics of provincialism. Provincialism must give way to nationalism in order that a nation may progress."

EXPLAINS FUNCTIONS

Judge Lobingier then proceeded to show how a university can eradicate provincialism. He said that the university is itself an entity or individuality. It develops a sentiment, draws from the various localities their best traditions and creates a nationalism with which a nation is built. He pointed out the cosmopolitanism of the students and teachers, the broadening effects of the humanitarian studies in science and history and the larger outlook resulting from the community life of the collegians.

To carry his ideal further, the speaker said that nationalism was the necessary step towards internationalism, and with which only the great nations can be brought into that unification process which we all hope for and desire. He concluded by quoting Colonel Roosevelt's saying that "the best fate of life is to work for something worth while," and he congratulated the alumni for their being given the opportunity to work for something worth while.

COMMISSIONER SPEAKS

Commissioner Hsu, who specially postponed his trip to Nanking to attend the banquet, paid a glowing tribute to the work being achieved by the alumni of the university in their different lines of activities.

Referring to the football victory which the university won the past season, he said the spirit of these athletes was admirable and he hoped that when call is issued by their country for their service, these young men will serve their mother land with the spirit.

The organisation power of the alumni of St. John's was another point which Mr. Hsu brought forth, styling the club as the model organisation of alumni of China. But Commissioner Hsu went a step further and advocated the organisation of a federated alumni association, consisting of all the alumni of the bigger educational institutions. This will make them bigger organisations which will exert still greater influence over the community.

With this spirit of nationalism and organisation power, Commissioner Hsu said, the nation would be in a position to carry out any constructive program.

PROFESSOR ELY SPEAKS

Prof. J. A. Ely, head of the department of Mathematics, spoke on the activities of the university in the absence of the Acting president, Mr. W. P. Roberts, who left for Hongkong yesterday to represent Shanghai in the interport Golf Tournament.

Professor Ely expressed satisfaction with the smoothness with

(Continued on Page 2)

Bombay Mill Men Again On Strike

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, January 28.—All hands at the Kohinoor mill have again struck.

Calcutta, January 28.—Not having received a reply to their petition for the redress of grievances, including a demand for an increase in wages, tramwaymen here have struck. No cars are running.

More Japs, Fewer Natives In Hawaii

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 28.—The latest census of Hawaii shows 109,000 Japanese in a total population of 256,000, which is equivalent to an increase of one-third since 1910, while the native Hawaiians decreased during the same period by 2,200.

RUSS SOVIET GOING TO WAR WITH JAPAN, IS REPORTED

Nipponese General At Vladivostok Says His Country Is Ready

WORDFROMCHITA

Outbreak Of Hostilities Is Seen There As Possibility

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 28.—General Takayanagi, Japanese Chief of Staff in Siberia, stated today that the Japanese Staff had received much information indicating that Soviet Russia was preparing for war with the Japanese. He did not believe that this was true, but nevertheless, he stated, Japan was ready.

Harbin, January 26 (delayed). Reports from Chita indicate a coming change in the Far Eastern Government's policy, and the possibilities of a war with Japan before Spring are largely and openly commented upon.

It is understood that the Far Eastern Government has been instructed by Moscow to assume an aggressive policy towards Japan and China. This order is explained by the following facts:

ORDERS FROM MOSCOW

(1). The closing of the Manchurian frontier has proved to be a fatal blow for the reds.

(2). Conditions in Soviet Russia are such that any delay in opening trade relations may prove fatal.

(3). The Soviet authorities, fearing the dispersion of the army, are anxious to involve it in a fresh war.

Coinciding with this report from Chita, there are strong rumors here that an agreement has been concluded between Ataman Semenoff and General Chang Tso-lin whereby all arms and ammunition belonging to the Kappell and Semenoff armies will be returned to the men. It is also said that a plan of combined action against the Reds has been discussed in detail at Mukden by the Japanese military authorities, Chang Tso-lin and Semenoff.

The rumors of a new mobilisation about to be declared by Semenoff are closely connected with the Mukden Conference. On returning to Port Arthur, Semenoff wired to some of his best Generals summoning them to a conference.

The political atmosphere has become very strained and the population is nervous.

ASSEMBLY RESUMES

Vladivostok, January 28.—The Vladivostok National Assembly has resumed its sittings. The peasants element, which was formerly united, has split up into anti-Bolshevik and pro-Bolshevik sections. All efforts to secure a reunification have failed.

In view of the governing body having failed to cope with economic conditions, it is being reformed.

Vladivostok, January 28.—A message from Razdolnoye states that one of Kappell's soldiers threw a bomb into a barrack, killing six of his comrades. He was immediately shot, without trial.

REDS IDEA OF "LIBERTY"

Harbin, Jan. 26 (delayed).—After the defeat of Semenoff and the creation of the Chita Government, the latter issued a declaration guaranteeing citizens 'full liberties.' Very soon however the Communities began to introduce their program and now these 'liberties' exist only on paper. Still, it was essential for the Chita Government to play up to the Buffer State policy in order to prove that they were not the agents of the Moscow Government. They were afraid of using the terror system; and accordingly a new system was applied which turned out to be quite as efficient.

For instance, instead of tyrannising public opinion by arrests and persecutions, they mobilised all the printers of the opposition press and deprived it of any possibility of obtaining any information except Red propaganda.

OTHER MEASURES

The same method is applied to public meetings. Theoretically everybody has still the right of expressing his opinion, but in practice the Reds never allow this, drowning any criticism with loud shouts and commotion.

The peasants are still permitted to have their village Councils, but other institutions, composed

of Communists, have been created which absolutely control these organisations.

The people are still at liberty to choose their employment, but as food is controlled by the Government they are bound to serve in Government institutions in order to obtain their rations.

The same system was applied in all cases up to the end of 1920, when the Reds became bolder and now are no longer so anxious to hide their real intentions.

SHOOTING CASE IS ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY

The case of Vincent W. Dawson, third officer of the B. I steamer Takada who is charged with riding through the Central and Hongkew districts firing a pair of revolvers early Friday morning, was continued before Magistrate G. W. King in the British Police Court yesterday and was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Additional testimony was given by the ricsha coolie who pulled the accused and by several members of the police force, including the C. P. C. who alleged that the defendant fired at him while at the corner of Seward and Tiendong Roads. The C. P. C. said that the bullet went well to the left of him and though a search has been made, no trace of where it hit has been found. There was further testimony to the effect that accused was drunk when brought into the Hongkew Station and Constable Hugh Macgregor told of finding two empty cartridge cases in Szechuen Road while a C. P. C. had found a live shell in Seward Road.

Mr. A. E. Seddon, appearing for the defense, maintained that the prosecution had not made out its case on the charge—that of carrying and using firearms to the public danger. Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared to prosecute.

The Magistrate said he did not think the count of wantonly discharging firearms to the danger of the public could stand. It was brought under the Highways Act and he did not think it applied in Shanghai. He drew attention to the fact that the prosecution was charging a very serious offense of shooting at a police constable, but no evidence had been put forward as to where the bullet struck—whether it did actually strike anywhere near where the constable was standing.

Inspector Bourke said that the bullet might have ricochetted off.

Mr. Seddon said that the prosecution had not made out any case showing the intention of his client.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

German Monarchists Again Raise Cry Of "Hoch der Kaiser"

Report Tells That Thousands Celebrated Birthday Of Former Ruler

The following wireless message from Berlin to the Chicago Tribune has been picked up. *It is issued with all due reserve:*

(German Wireless through Reuter)

Berlin, January 28.—"Hoch der Kaiser" resounded in many parts of Germany yesterday when hundreds of thousands of loyal followers celebrated the sixty-second birthday of the ruler who deserted his people at the most critical moment. This year the Royalist Party's press has been bolder than ever in singing the praises of the Emperor and of old times.

There were tumultuous scenes at a meeting of the Breslau Chamber of Commerce, when two Socialist officials refused to take part in the cheering of Wilhelm.

The Kreuz Zeitung in a eulogy of the ex-Kaiser declares: "The campaign of lies and slander is gradually losing out. The revolution which created the Republic does not appeal to us as progress but as a strayed path, not as a deed but as a crime, not as liberation but as downfall, not as a new epoch but as an interregnum of disorder. We greet the brethren whose thoughts today turn towards Doorn where the Kaiser is in exile."

One of the many remarkable manifestations of the ex-Kaiser's returning popularity is the fact that more than two hundred thousand persons, mostly Prussians, sent birthday greetings yesterday through the small and comparatively unknown newspaper, the Reichsbute which has collected the letters and postcards, which it is binding in a book, to present to the ex-Kaiser. The Editor states that there have been more greetings this year than last. In 1919 he obtained three hundred thousand greetings.

Note: William of Hohenzollern was born on January 27, 1859.

Bremen And Hamburg Ship Lines Started

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The Kosmos Line of Hamburg and the Roland Line of Bremen are conjointly inaugurating a monthly service via the Panama Canal from Hamburg and Bremen to Chile and Peru, to start on March 5.

ALLIES AT PARIS SOLVING PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

George and M. Briand yesterday eased the situation.

M. Doumer had startled the Conference by demanding from Germany an amount double that fixed at Boulogne and also including the immediate payment of annual instalments totalling four hundred and fifty millions sterling, spread over the next three years, in order to enable France to share Germany's future prosperity.

M. Briand yesterday admitted that the arrangements made at Boulogne had not been clearly understood by France, and consented to an adjournment of the conference to enable the French experts to formulate a more practicable scheme than that of M. Doumer.

Mr. Lloyd George had insisted on an immediate and definite settlement with Germany. He was supported by Italy, and Belgium, so that the British view is bound ultimately to prevail, but M. Briand will have a difficult task in pacifying M. Doumer and the extremists in the Chamber of Deputies, who are demanding the uttermost farthing from Germany.

VIEWS IN PARIS

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, January 28.—The Temps, commenting on the latest developments of the Reparations problem, writes: "The policy of the French Government is this—while defining Germany's obligations, to foster Germany's powers of recuperation, without depriving France, in any way, of her justifiable expectations."

The Temps then quotes a note dated Hythe, May 15, which contains the following British proposal on the subject of reparations: "In order to enable France to obtain the capital necessary for the reconstruction of her devastated regions, Germany," the note states, "shall, if requested, issue a loan, or a series of loans, based on the security of that portion of the annual reparations payment which is assigned to France, and she shall pay to France the proceeds of these loans. In order to facilitate such an arrangement, Great Britain undertakes, for a period of five years, not to make any similar demand upon Germany and not to issue any loan on the security of her portion of the annual reparations payment."

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 26 (delayed).—The Temps writes: "The decision taken yesterday on Lord Curzon's suggestion to convene in London a conference of Allied, Greek and Turkish representatives, shows that Great Britain has acceded to the French and Italian viewpoints regarding a revision of the Treaty of Sevres. The Sultan, at Constantinople, would not be speaking in the name of Turkey, unless it were by accord with the Angora Government. Accordingly, delegates representing Mustapha Kemal as well as those representing the Sultan, will attend the London Conference in order jointly to set forth the Turkish standpoint."

Smiles from the Mixed Court

A small boy trotting along on Fokien Road and crying bitterly the while attracted the sympathetic attention of a Sikh policeman an afternoon or two ago and he stopped the youngster and asked the reason for the tears. The youth gulped a couple of times and pointed to a man hurrying down the street some distance ahead. Without waiting for more details the Sikh broke into a lope and a delirious chase began.

Amid the conglomerate traffic of Fokien Loo it was more like a game of hide and seek, with the fugitive dodging round railless trams, oozing through tangles of ricshas and placing ambulatory kitchens, bamboo coolies and other hindrances between himself and the irate cop. Finally, just as the Sikh's patience had about evaporated the elusive one butted aggressively into an iron electric light pole and was bagged. On searching him the policeman found a package of small silver coins aggregating $56.50, whereat the small boy, who had pantingly dogged the pursuit, put the remnant of his breath into an exultant yelp and reached forth a hand.

In court the youngster related to the Magistrate that he had been sent out by his master to get some notes changed. The prisoner, who turned out to be an ex-soldier named Siau Tung-woo, had seen him come out of the exchange shop and had followed him a short distance, then knocked him down and snatched the parcel of coins.

The Court asked Siau if he had anything to say for himself.

Siau said he had. The incident grew out of a misapprehension on his part, he explained. He had thought that the parcel contained only copper coins. Had he known that it was silver he would never have touched it, even though he had missed the last few meals.

Siau will be fed at regular intervals for the next three months.

MORE MISUNDERSTANDING

Signs of unwonted activity at 1 a.m. about a building in the course of construction on the Chengtu Road made Zau Yau-hee, who lives in the neighborhood, curious. Watching, he saw Kyuan Yuen-kong and Soong Sai-ming cart nineteen long planks of wood, one at a time, from the building into a nearby alleyway. At this juncture he thought it well to call in the corner policeman.

Kyuan protested to the Court that Zau and the policeman had been grossly mistaken as to his intentions toward the planks. He admitted taking a number of them into the alleyway, but stated that he was only borrowing them to sleep upon, it being damp in the alleyway. Soong allowed that this was his idea, too.

The police had ferreted out the fact that both defendants were by way of being carpenters, which weakened their case so badly that they are to be entertained by the Municipality for seven days.

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BAND CONCERT AT TOWN HALL THIS AFTERNOON

The program which will be given this afternoon by the Municipal Band at the Town Hall at 5 o'clock will be unusually fine.

The program is as follows:

1.—Fourth Symphony F minor Op. 36
(a) Andante sostenuto—Moderato con anima
(b) Andantino in modo di canzona
(c) Scherzo (Pezzicato ostinato)
(d) Final—Allegro con fuoco
2.—Valse Third Movement from Fifth Symphony Op. 64.
3.—Marche Slave Op. 31.

Maestro M. Paci, Conductor.

ST. JOHN'S MEN ATTEND BANQUET

(Continued from Page 1)

which the university had been operated in the absence of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and attributed this to the loyal support given to Mr. Roberts by the students and the alumni of the university. He announced that there were 515 students enrolled with the university during the past semester and development in every one of its departments.

The work of the students' council, the adoption of the "honor system" by three of the classes, the success of the various lines of athletics and the amalgamation of the musical club were some of the student activities he described. Coming to the work of famine relief, he said that the sum of $2,418.57 has already been contributed by the faculty and students of the university. Professor Pott and Professor Remer are still in the famine districts in Chihli and it has been suggested to station in this province a St. John's man to perform relief work.

Professor Ely concluded by making an appeal for the completion of the two funds being raised by the student body and the alumni, namely, the portrait fund and the drive for the erection of the social hall on the campus. He hoped that both be completed before the return of Dr. Pott, who is scheduled to leave Vancouver on the Empress of Asia on February 10.

OTHER ITEMS

Professor W. M. Porterfield gave a mandolin solo entitled "My Little Sunshine." Two professional entertainers gave an imitation of animal and bird songs and an exhibition of slight of hand.

The toastmaster made a report on the work of the Alumn Council.

The victorious football team in the East China Championship contest were among the invited guests. Captain Nieh Zer-kong made a brief response in appreciation of the support given to the team by the alumni.

The arrangement of the excellent banquet was in the hands of the retiring officers; Chairman, K. E. Yang; Treasurer S. Z. Young and Secretary, D. Y. Lee.

A business meeting and election of officers of the club preceded the banquet. The new officers for the ensuing year are: President Lieu Ong-sung; Secretary, Dr. W. S. New and Treasurer, K. F Chang.

Heir To Japan's Throne To Leave For Europe Feb. 24

Much Significance Attached To Trip—America Not To Be Visited

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 28.—Unusual significance may be attached to the trip to Europe of the Crown Prince which has been definitely arranged to start on February 24.

Locally, it means that the health of the Emperor is satisfactorily restored. Internationally, it coincides with the period of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The Crown Prince will proceed to England aboard the British-built battleship Katori, with the Kashima escorting.

He is to carry the highest decorations and most exquisite products of Japanese art for presentation to his British royal hosts.

The Crown Prince will be accompanied by his Chamberlain, Viscount Iriye, Count Chinda, former Ambassador to England, his Royal Highness' tutor, General Nara, and other Court d'guitarlec.

On returning, he will visit the other European capitals, but, contrary to previous reports, not America.

RUGBY PLAYERS PRACTISING FOR INTERPORT GAME

Call Is Out For All Members To Be Out Tuesday And Thursday At Tiffin

The Shanghai Rugby Football Club decided not to play a game yesterday afternoon in order to avoid the least possibility of accidents in view of the Interport match against Hankow.

A great number of the Interport team turned out for training and practice; but there were one or two most conspicuous by their absence.

The team will be chosen from the following who are making the journey to Hankow: W. Bowling, G. A. Buyers, E. Barraclough, C. B. Cook, C. T. Davis, J. R. Harder, E. A. Jenkinson, D. L. King, G. Kliene, S. H. Lewis, N. Lindof, G. A. Mitchell, C. E. Spencer, J. W. Webber (Captain), W. Webster, A. F. Wheen.

It is a disappointment to the Selection Committee, and a loss to the efficiency of the side that one or two men are unable to go. It would have strengthened the back division a great deal to have had H. W. P. McMeekin and W. Sparks and among the forwards J. Barwise would have been a valuable asset.

The team leaves Shanghai on Friday next in the evening and plays Hankow on Tuesday, Feb. 8 and, owing to the fact that neither Tientsin nor Peking is able to send a side, the team leaves on Thursday the 10th, arriving in Shanghai again on Sunday or possibly Saturday.

It is to be hoped that every member of the side will regard it as a special duty to turn out for training on Tuesday and Thursday next at Tiffin time when Tiffin will be provided in the pavilion.

Hongkong University Receives Endowment

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, January 28.—At the congregation for the conferring of degrees by the University of Hongkong this afternoon, it was announced that Mr. H. M. H. Nemazee had donated $100,000 to the endowment fund, and, that, through the generosity of the Chamber of Commerce, a Chair of Commerce had been constituted for a peiod of five years.

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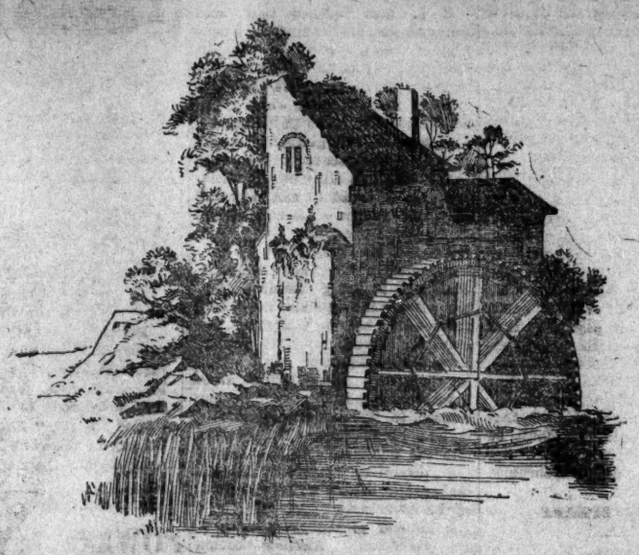

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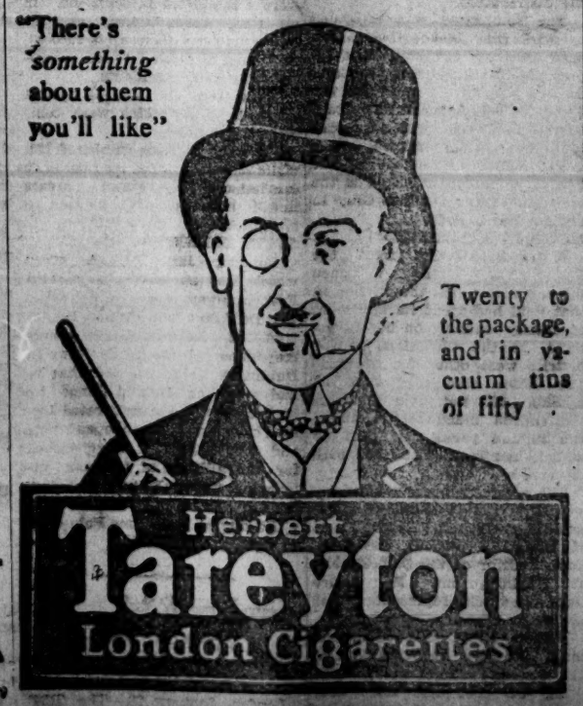
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FAMINE RELIEF DRIVE SET FOR FEBRUARY 20-28

(Continued from Page 1)

aced the villages and where food was extremely scarce. He said the relief work was well-organised. An international Committee has been organised with Bishop Massi as president and Mr. Yeh as vice-president. All religious denominations, gentry and others interested in relief are working in a pleasing co-operative spirit, the bishop said.

Mr. Gale said the relief work in the area covered by the Hankow committee was being capably handled but said the estimate of the affected population in Honan should be increased from 3,500 to 5,000,000. This estimate was made by Bishop White of the Honan committee and emphasises the statement of Minister Yen of Foreign Affairs who said that the total affected population was between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 persons.

M. Duboscq addressed the committee saying he felt keenly the suffering in China and that he would ask Le Temps to inform the French people concerning conditions and would also ask the paper to aid in the collection of relief funds. M. Duboscq will remain in Peking about two months. He is studying Far Eastern situations and conditions for this paper.

Yangtsepoo Social Center Gives Aid To Famine Relief

Owing to the increasing number of persons died of hunger and cold in the famine stricken districts, the staff of the Social Center felt that they were under the obligation to take an initiative part in securing aid from the Yangtsepoo district. As a result, ten teams were organised under the auspices of the Center staff. Each team was assigned to a special field to work at with twenty copies of subscription books. The team leaders were required to give instructions to their respective colleagues as to the ways of approaching persons for help, the issuing of receipts and the keeping of duplicate copies for audit. As the people in the district are largely mill workers they expected only to raise five hundred dollars. But at the close of the campaign over five hundred dollars had been subscribed.

On December 31 an entertainment was held in the auditorium of the Center. Three hundred tickets were issued and all sold out at thirty cents a piece. The seating was taxed to its fullest capacity so that many of the late comers had to stand up. Chinese Orchestra was presented by Shanghai College students and the Indian Club was well performed by the star center of the "Y" Basket Ball Team, Mr. Liu. Two shows were presented by their day and night school students and were received with great applause. The total sum received from the tickets amounted to sixty dollars.

Following are total sums received from the teams:

1st team by Miss Lu & Mrs. Djen	$ 13.58
2nd team by Miss Yih & Miss Chang	60.88
3rd team by Mr. D. Y. Tsien	118.05
4th team by Mr. K. P. Wu	45.68
5th team by Mr. S. C. Djen	45.37
6th team by Mr. John Shen	40.44
7th team by Mr. K. S. Djang	20.66
8th team by Mr. S. Y. King	111.98
9th team by Mr. P. H. Ren.	25.32
10th team by Mr. C. B. Djou	51.32
Tickets sale	60.00
	$601.36

All the collections had been turned over to the Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief Association.

Flames Cause Big Loss In Belgium

(*Reuter's Service*)

Antwerp, January 28.—A serious fire at Merxem, near here, has resulted in the destruction of several factories and houses. The damage is estimated at several million francs. There were no casualties.

MUTT & JEFF — Jeff Certainly Slipped One Over On Mutt — By Bud Fisher

JEFF, THAT'S THE LAST OF OUR PRIVATE STOCK - JUST ONE GOOD DRINK. I'D FLIP YOU FOR IT BUT WE HAVEN'T A COIN. SUPPOSE WE KEEP IT TILL MORNING AND THE ONE WHO HAS THE MOST SPECTACULAR DREAM TONIGHT GETS THE HOOTCH! WHAT SAY?
ALL RIGHT, MUTT.
MORNING -
GEE, I HAD SOME DREAM, JEFF. I DREAMED I WAS IN AN AEROPLANE AND I STARTED ON A TRIP TO MARS, AND AFTER DAYS AND DAYS I FINALLY LANDED THERE!
YES, YES GO ON!
IT WAS SO REAL I CAN EVEN RECALL BEING INTERVIEWED BY THE REPORTERS UP THERE! I GUESS I GET THE HOOTCH!
UM! STRANGE TO SAY, I DREAMED I SAW YOU START ON YOUR TRIP TO MARS. IT WAS INDEED REAL.
IN FACT, IT WAS SO REAL I DIDN'T THINK YOU'D EVER GET BACK, SO I GOT OUT OF BED AND WENT IN THE NEXT ROOM AND DRANK THE HOOTCH!
52

Mischa Weisbrod

To all his enormous attractions personal and musical, Mischa Weisbrod adds a certain dignity sufficient to keep admirers at a safe distance. But for this there might have been what the English call a "scene" at the conclusion of his farewell concert last night. The avoidance of anything of the sort is another tribute to the boy's sincerity and sense of normality.

The Town Hall has seldom been so well filled for any concert for which a charge is made. It is a truism that a player of brilliant executive powers, absorbed only in getting the better of technical difficulties begins to tire his hearers from the moment they perceive he has achieved the seemingly impossible.

Many of Weisbrod's hearers had attended two previous concerts. These and others were as keen to hear him play again when his program was over as when it commenced. The secret is the possession of great players. Weisbrod has it together with his extraordinary fire, dash and youthful freshness.

From this third concert you come away with the laudable desire to say or write something apart from a bristling array of adjectives. The task of the player who would hold our attention in a work such as the Glazounov Concerto is not only to execute certain passages perfectly as to tone, intonation, and time but to grasp the sense of the whole——and the key to this sense is to be found in the accompaniment as often as not.

The young genius was most ably assisted by Mr. Ore's playing, sensitive and full of orchestral suggestiveness. Incidentally, Glazounov shows that a *cadenza* may be expressive music. Hunting-horn and musette effects in the finale were realised enchantingly by both artists.

The other Concerto—Ernst's—in one movement, contains music at times. "Kol Nidrei" (Erdenko) and Bazzini's "La Ronde des Lutins" were requested from previous programs. Dvorak's "Humoreske" and a Paganini "Etude Caprice" were given as extras. The pace that gives the famous "Humoreske" real humor instead of sentimental sweetness is a good idea, but this treatment of Chopin's 8th Nocturne hurries things uncomfortably. A final *encore*, as brilliant in its way as the irresistable Bazzini piece, was Sarasate's "Gipsy Melodies."

The Town Hall is really too big and resonant for ease of hearing solo work and the difficulty might be met at future concerts by arranging the platform either at the side or in the middle (so reducing length). Mr. Carpi, who has other artists to introduce to Shanghai, will perhaps be enterprising enough to try to remedy the present echo effects with some such arrangements of seats.

R. B. H.

News Brevities

Mr. Y. C. Tong of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank and his family will leave here for Hongkong Wednesday for a three weeks' vacation.

* * *

On account of the Chinese New Year, the train service on Tuesday, February 8, will be suspended with the exception of the through express leaving Shanghai North at 9:30 o'clock, the through express leaving Nanking at 3:50 o'clock and the Night express leaving Shanghai North and Nanking at 11:30 and 11 respectively.

* * *

Dr. Luther Freeman, pastor of the Community Church, will preach at the Columbia Country Club this morning at 11 o'clock on "The Advantage of a Belief in a person." In the afternoon at 5 o'clock, he will speak on "The Touch of the Master" at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund.

* * *

A general meeting of the shareholders of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., will take place at the office of William Martin and Co., 44 Szechuen Road on February 11 at 10:30 o'clock.

* * *

Creditors of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation will meet at 2 Kiukiang Road on February 23 at 4 p.m.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the Grand Stand on Thursday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

* * *

The Szechuen Steamship Company will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Shareholders of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., will meet tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the office of J. A. Wattie and Co.

* * *

The Canton Government has appointed Mr. Ma Soo official agent in New York, according to the Chinese press.

* * *

A bronze statue in memory of the late Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, Minister of the Navy, will be unveiled in Canton on February 26. Admiral Chen was assassinated in Canton in 1918 following his declaration of independence from Peking.

* * *

The Commercial Bank of China will open an agency in the Hongkew District at the corner of Tiendong and Chapoo Roads tomorrow.

* * *

Mr. R. A. Hutchinson has resigned his position as sales manager of Dodge Seymour (China), Ltd. He is leaving on a business trip to the North on Tuesday morning, and will return to Shanghai some time during February.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson were among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on the Indo-China steamer Kwaisang.

* * *

The Admiral Line will remove into their new offices on the ground floor at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads today.

* * *

A Chinese reported to the police last night that he was held up by four armed men in the Cunningham Road at about 11 o'clock and robbed of $400.

* * *

The International Savings Society is inviting the co-operation of bondholders in order to facilitate the February collections. Because of the China New Year the management requests all shareholders who possibly can to send their premiums to the I. S. S. offices, Avenue Edward VII, before February 15.

* * *

Mr. S. S. Zung will address the men's meeting of the Y. M. C. A. tonight at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Dr. J. H. Gray will be the speaker at the meeting of the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the at the Y. M. C. A.

* * *

The membership campaign of the Y. M. C. A. will begin Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

* * *

Dr. Herbert Chatley of the Whangpoo Conservancy will speak on ""Heredity and Enviroment" at the meeting of the Quest Society tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, Museum Road.

A TONIC TREATMENT WHICH CURES LUMBAGO

Lumbago is a form of muscular rheumatism affecting the muscles of the lower part of the back. Damp cold weather frequently brings on an attack. The disease obtains a grip on the system when the blood is thin, and, while it is possible sometimes to soothe the pain, lumbago cannot be corrected until the blood has been built up. Lumbago means that the overworked muscles of the back are undernourished. They need toning up.

The success of the tonic treatment of lumbago is illustrated by the experience of Mr. J. C. Benedict, of No. 1267 West Second Street, Los Angeles, California.

"I began to have muscular pains across my back about three years ago," says Mr. Benedict. "I paid little attention to them at first but they continued getting worse. It was a steady, dull pain and when I stopped to pick anything up my back felt as though I had been cut with a knife. I tired quickly and couldn't sleep well at night.

"A newspaper announcement led me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and before I had taken the remedy a week the pain became less acute. I continued the treatment until the pain entirely disappeared. I feel stronger and better in every way now and sleep soundly. I take long walks and enjoy every minute. I strongly endorse Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 23 Szechuen Road, Shanghai at $5.00 the bottle, $8.00 for six bottles post free.

Reichstag Member, Former Governor "Totally Soused"

(*German Wireless through Reuter*)

Berlin, January 28.—Before a full session of the Reichstag a member was accused of drunkenness today. During the debate on the reform of the Court system, Herr Friedrich Hoersing, a former Governor of Silesia, allegedly struck Herr Adolf Hoffmann, a former Minister of Education. Herr Hoffmann asked for Herr Hoersing's removal, declaring "The man is totally soused." Herr Hoersing wildly protested, but his friends removed him.

Volunteers Attend Final Performance Of 'Aladdin' Show

Members of "A" Company (British,) the Machine Gun Company and the Light Horse formed a large part of the audience that enjoyed the final performance of Aladdin at the Lyceum last night. Orders of the night were distributed at dinners held by the various units and were in the main faithfully adhered to. The men joined in the choruses of several songs sung by the performers and in addition contributed five or six numbers of their own.

At the end of each act flowers and streamers were thrown on the stage and instead of applauding the volunteers voiced their approval with horns, whistles and various other noise-making devices.

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FINAL ARGUMENT MADE YESTERDAY IN TENANCY CASE

Judgment Reserved By British Supreme Court On Bisset Suit

Final argument in the case of J. P. Bisset and Co. against J. T. Hammond was heard in the British Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Skinner Turner reserving judgment.

The suit is for re-entry to premises at 20 Yates Road on the ground that the defendant, to whom it was leased, has violated the terms of lease by reason of instances of sub-leasing without plaintiffs' consent. Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. Lipson-Ward for the defendant.

In his concluding argument Mr. Reader Harris strove to show that his clients, as agents for the owner of the property, were clearly entitled to sue. They appeared as representatives, not as agents claiming for themselves, and were acting for an undisclosed principal.

Regarding the alleged breach of the terms of lease Mr. Harris said it did not matter whether they were broken by Mr. Hammond or his tenants; he was responsible for his tenants' acts. He submitted that there had been a clear case of sub-leasing; it could not be suggested that the breach had been waived and plaintiffs were entitled to recover. Even if the first instance of sub-leasing could be construed as having been waived, on account of subsequent payment of the rental to plaintiffs, there was certainly no waiver in the second instance Mr. Harris contended. The lessors, he submitted, had the right therefore of re-entry and were entitled to ask for an order of ejectment and for profits.

Soochow University Notes

On Friday the fall term closed. This has been a very successfu term in all respects, especially in point of attendance, which was larger than last fall by about twenty-five percent.

* * *

At chapel service on Friday announcement was made of the final auditing of the accounts of the Dramatic Club's entertainment given for benefit of Famine Relief on January 7 and 8. The net proceeds amounted to $628.12. This brings the total amount raised by the University for famine relief to more than $3,000. The students have contributed most liberally. Various clubs have left off refreshments at their meetings and given an equivalent sum to famine relief. One student brought quite a sum to the President and said that he had recently married and his friends requested that instead of giving the regular wedding feast, he give the cost of it to famine relief.

* * *

Quite a number of students have taken the entrance examinations preparatory to entering for the spring term. Supplementary examinations will be held on February 15 for the accommodation of those who were unable to take the regular examinations.

U.S. Foreign Trade Convention To Be Held Late In May

Mr. Julean Arnold, special representative in China of the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce, has requested the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai to notify all representatives of American firms here that the eighth national foreign trade convention, to be held under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade council, will convene in Cleveland, Ohio, on May next, and continue in session four days.

In his letter to the American Chamber here Mr. Arnold says:

"Business men in China visiting the United States during the coming Spring would find it to their advantage to arrange to be in attendance at the sessions of this Convention in May. Nearly 2,000 delegates attended the Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention held in San Francisco in May 1920. It proved to be the most successful of all the Conventions held by the National Foreign Trade Council. It is expected that this year because of the importance of foreign trade generally to manufacturers throughout the world, the Foreign Trade Convention will surpass in interest and attendance that of last year."

Who are he
"BLIND HUSBANDS"
and their wives?

West Virginia Feud Leader Dies At His Mountain Home

'Devil Anse' Hatfield Well Known As A Crack Shot, As A Result Of The Hatfield—McGoy Misunderstanding

Huntington, West Virginia, January 2—The death of Anderson Hatfield is announced here today.

Anderson, "Devil Anse" Hatfield was one of the leaders of the historic feud between the Hatfield and McCoy families in the mountains of West Virginia and Northern Kentucky. Shot at from ambush and in hand-to-hand combat scores of times with the McCoys, he always predicted he would live to die a natural death, as he now has at the age of 79 without bearing any marks of battle.

"Devil Anse" had a reputation as a crack shot, that was known throughout the mountainous region of the two states, and at the age of seventy he could shoot a squirrel out of the tallest timber. He often turned the trick for admirers, with the old rifle that he carried ready for action at all hours, and with which during the early eighties, he would shoot on sight any member of the McCoy family.

STARTED OVER HOGS

The celebrated feud of the Hatfield family with the McCoys was started over some hogs, one of the Hatfields winning a lawsuit that was brought to determine their ownership. Soon after that a brother of "Devil Anse" was shot and wounded in more than fifteen places by one of the McCoys. The feud then started, and did not end till the few remaining McCoys went over into Kentucky, where they now reside.

"Devil Anse" had none of the attributes of the "bad man" in his character. He was always regarded as a loyal friend of the many with whom he was acquainted. Numbered among these who believed he had been right by the position he took in the feud days, were the late Judge John J. Jackson, known as the "Iron Judge," who was appointed to the Federal Bench by President Lincoln, and former Governor E. W. Wilson, the former protecting Hatfield from capture when he had been called into court, and the latter refusing to honor a requisition of the governor of Kentucky for the arrest of "Devil Anse" on a charge of killing some particular member of the McCoy family.

DETECTIVES SOUGHT HIM

Detectives, real and alleged, had arranged for the capture of Hatfield, spurred by a reward, after they had seen to it that he was indicted on a charge of whiskey selling in 1888. Judge Jackson was on the bench at the time and was informed of the danger that awaited the accused man. Judge Jackson sent word to Hatfield that if he would appear in court without an officer being sent for him, the court would see that he had ample protection until he returned to his home in Logan County.

Hatfield appeared and was acquitted of the charge against him. Some of the detectives pounced upon him soon after he left the court room, but Judge Jackson summoned all of them before him and threatened to send all of them to jail, directing special officers to see that Hatfield was permitted to reach his home. After Hatfield was well on his way, Judge Jackson told the detectives that if they wanted their man, they would have to get him, just like the McCoys had been trying to do for a number of years. They never went.

RETIRED TO FARM

"Anse" Hatfield spent the last fifteen years of his life quietly and peaceably on a small farm he owned in Logan County. He raised a good many hogs and seldom left his community. Once he was prevailed upon by some enterprising amusement manager, to go on the vaudeville stage. He made all preparation to do so, but abandoned the idea when an old indictment was produced, which had been squashed on condition that the old mountaineer agree to remain at home the rest of his days.

Hatfield was born in Logan County, West Virginia, but then in the domain of the Old Dominion, in 1841, a short distance from the old cabin in which he died.

American School In Ninth Year

The Shanghai American School finishes its first half of the school year on February fourth. This school, starting in 1912, at present has 210 pupils enrolled, which is the largest in its history. Eighty of these are in the high school.

It occupies nine buildings on North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads. The Boarding Department at present has over 100 students and teachers. In eight years it has grown to be an institution with a combined teaching and management staff of 26.

Of the 19 on the teaching staff, all excepting the teacher of French and the teacher of Chinese, are American teachers trained in American colleges and normal schools—nine have bachelors degrees while two have masters degrees. The other teachers are graduates of state normals and all teachers have certificates recognised by the most strict states in the union.

The high school department last year graduated nine pupils and will graduate ten this coming June. Everyone of the seniors, and in fact nearly every student in the high school is preparing for an American college, professional or technical school.

Shanghai College Notes

The first semester of the year for Shanghai College ended Saturday after term examinations had been held for all classes.

Entrance examinations were held last Monday and Tuesday for the new term, and an unusual number of new students applied to be enrolled. The college buildings were crowded up to their full capacity last term, but the new academy building looks now as though it will be quite ready for occupancy at the beginning of next term, on February 18. This fine building shows up well from the auto road to Woosung. It has five floors which will be used for class rooms and dormitories for the first and second year students of the Middle School department.

These students will constitute the Junior Academy, which has been separately organised with Doctor C. C. Chen as acting principal, and Mr. Ching Teh-ren as acting vice-principal, and Professor Elam J. Anderson as educational adviser. The boys of these classes will have a separate kitchen and dining hall.

NEW SCIENCE BUILDING

The new science building is going up as rapidly as weather conditions will allow. The basement is complete and the ground floor of concrete is being laid. This building covers the largest area of any building on the campus, and will have three stories, all concrete floors. It will be well equipped with up-to-date instruments and furniture for college work in physics, biology, and chemistry, and is expected to be ready at the opening of college in the fall.

Twenty-five students were baptised and joined the college church on a recent Sunday on profession of their faith in Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior.

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The China Press
are obtainable at
La Librairie Francaise.
Hotel de Pekin.
Hotel des Wagon-Lits.
Prices:
Daily 10 cts. Sunday 20 cts.
Subscriptions:
$23 Per Annum
35351

Mixed Court Jottings

Edward Wahlstrom, a Finn, appeared before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of soliciting alms on The Bund. He was remanded for trial by the Senior Consul's Assessor, Mr. Ivanoff.

Six men convicted of burglary drew stiff sentences in the Mixed Court yesterday. Five were ordered imprisoned for three year terms and the sixth for one year. All will be expelled when their terms expire.

ARMSTRONG RETURNS

Mr. William Armstrong, chief of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Police, returned to Shanghai from England yesterday. Mr. Armstrong came to Hongkong on the Cap Finisterre and boarded the Kashima there for the trip to Shanghai.

A Chinese soldier of catholic taste and dextrous fingers got two months yesterday for shoplifting at the Wing On, Sincere and a number of smaller Chinese stores. His fancy ran strongest to caps, fifteen of which were found in his possession when he was arrested. At Wing On's he made the following collection: one piece of cloth, one mirror, three pairs of gloves, one cap, two cigarette holders, nine pipe clips, six fountain pens and a pair of scissors. other acquisitions, for which the owners have not been located, included five umbrellas, eight caps, eight pairs of shoes and three fountain pens.

Another Chinese was convicted of the theft of 109 dozen pairs of socks from the Pioneer Knitting Mill, 1050 Rangoon Road. He drew two months' imprisonment.

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Loiten's Punsch
Marinated Herrings
Oolgard's Anisette and Curacao
Ry-Krisp Health Bread
Sardines in Tomato and Olive Oil
Small Fat Herrings in Tomato Sauce
Soused Mackerel
Anchovies in Oil, Piquant Sauce and Salt
Antipasto "Fiume" (Hors d'Oeuvre)
Antipasto "Scalo" (A Delicious Relish)
Chianti (Red Claret)
Cinzano Asti Extra Dry
Cinzano Asti Spumante
Cinzano Asti Sweet
Fernet Branca (Tonic Wine)
Liquore Stregga
Macaroni, Spaghetti and numerous other Soup Pastes
Maraschino
Mushrooms in Olive Oil
Parmesan Cheese
Salami
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$1.75 and $2.50
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AND COLORS
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VALUES
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AND COLORS
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GERMAN TONGUE AROUSES CZECHS

Dangerous For Teutons To Make Themselves Heard On Street At Critical Times

BY KARL H. VON WEIGAND

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Children do not always show proper respect for their parents, and some of the "infant nations" created by the wise creators of Versailles, tearing loose a rib here and there and grafting two of them together to make a new "entity," are often most disrespectful to their great fathers. R. K. Angus, the British Vice-Consul at Prague, has just discovered that.

The hyphenated Czecho-Slovakia was fashioned by the doctors of Versailles carving a Bohemain rib from Austria and a Slavic rib from Hungary, grafting the two together with a hyphen, and the Supreme Council of the League of Nations then blew the breath of life into the new State.

Prague is the capital of this dual nation, and the street is the barometer to political weather in Prague, writes a correspondent of the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag from Prague.

AFFECT ON CABINET

If German is spoken in the street on the afternoon promenades without heads turning, eyes flashing and brows darkening, then the Cabinet is safe and Parliament is quiet. If the sound of German words brings threatening looks, then there are signs of political ferment; if the hated German draws fire in the form of the word "provotace" hissed through teeth, and one feels a punch in the ribs, then the Cabinet is certainly shaky; rebellious Slovakia is threatening to break loose from the hyphen bond and regraft its rib again an Hungary, or start a little nation all its own, and in Parliament there is surely much thundering and roaring.

For the German element in Czecho-Slovakia are to blame for everything. Whatever happens that may be displeasing to the Czechs is as a matter of course chalked to the Germans. The "Ventov" preaches that; the "Vecer" confirms it.

R. K. Angus, the British Vice-Consul, did not know how circumspect he must be not to be taken for a German. Neither did he know that English and German sounded alike in some patriotically sensitive Czech ears.

Consul Angus and his wife were quietly promenading across Karls Bridge, speaking the language of their own country. They had no idea that the three soldiers immediately behind them were directing nasty remarks to them. How could they, since Consul Angus and his wife spoke not a word of Czech.

OFFICIAL ATTACKED

Biff! The British Vice-Consul felt a blow in the back of the neck. Bang! Another thud, in the back. He almost toppled over. Next he was busy warding off blows from his wife. Mr. Angus was mad—justly so. He would liked to have thrashed the three soldiers all by himself, but the diplomatic traditions do not even allow an Englishman to take the law into his own hands in another country. Besides, an official must preserve his dignity under all circumstances. That is one of the rules of the diplomatic game. He called a policeman.

"Arrest this soldier. He has attacked me," demanded Mr. Angus, adding, "I am the English Vice-Consul."

The policeman talked Czecho to the soldiers. Turning again to the Consul, "The soldiers thought you were speaking German." But strangely enough Mr. Angus had no understanding for such a reason for attacking him and he did not propose to be made the object of a physical attack on the street because three Czech soldiers could not tell the difference between German and the language of the country of which he was a consular official. "You will immediately arrest the soldier who struck me," he ordered.

The policeman wanted to arbitrate the matter after true League of Nations style. "I'll ask him for his name," he said.

"No, sir, you will at least take away his papers," insisted the British Vice-Consul.

POLICE INDIFFERENT

"He will not want to give them up," replied the policeman, "and there are three of them against me all alone."

The three soldiers found the conference between the policeman and the Consul extremely dull and uninteresting. Then one gave a name which he said was his own, and the three sauntered off looking for more excitement.

Still very mad, or to be exact, still madder, the British Vice-Consul rushed to Police Headquarters. His complaint was courteously heard and the police official's judgment was: "The policeman could not risk arresting the man because his comrades would certainly have interfered. Such affairs are best settled in conciliatory manner." Mr. Angus was of quite a different opinion.

The Vice-Consul wrote a letter of complaint to the British Consul, and the latter wrote a letter to the Czech Foreign Office. There the matter stands.

Bride Tips Scale At 725; Hubby A Lightweight

"John always told me he liked fat girls, and, goodness knows, he ought to be satisfied." So remarked "Alma," as she is known on the stage, when she announced her marriage recently in Los Angeles. Her husband, John H. Hamilton, weighs just 155 pounds, while the bride tips the scale at 725. The couple have made their home at Venice, Cal. Mrs. Hamilton is shown sitting on her husband's knee.

Ancient Japanese Christian Tablet Found In Secret Box

Catholic Had Concealed Faith In Days Of Tokugawa Shogunate In Order To Escape Persecution At Hands Of Bakufu

Tokio, Jan. 19.—Curiosity as to the contents of a secret box handed down from father to son for several generations with the injunction never to open it, led to the discovery of an ancestral tablet of pre-Meiji days for a Japanese Christian in Tokushima, Shikoku Prefecture, say the Osaka papers.

The present head of the Tsuchihashi family, one of the oldest families of the region, after pondering on the mystery of what the secret case might contain, decided to disobey the oath he had taken when it was consigned to his care and to open it. He called in a number of the local authorities and others interested in the matter for the ceremony.

When the cover was removed, a small ancestral tablet, 3 inches long and 2 inches broad, such as are set on the God shelves of all Buddhist or Shinto homes in commemoration of the dead members of the family, was revealed. The tablet bears the following inscription in gold characters: "Christian Believer," with the Cross above the words. On the reverse side is written: "Tadasaemon Tsuchihashi. Died in the First Year of Tempo (about 15 years before the Meiji Restoration)."

Although it is known that Christianity has tenaciously persisted in some of the homes of Western Japan ever since its introduction into the Empire in 1549, the believers were able to live under the persecution of the Tokugawa Shogunate only by keeping their faith secret. During the last Sixteenth Century and early Seventeenth Century, the Christian Faith, as represented by the Jesuit and Franciscan Orders of the Roman Catholic Church, numbered more than 1,000,000 converts in Japan. Tombs of these early Christians, however, are very rare on account of the surveillance exercised by the old Yedo Bakufu, nor have many ancestral tablets been found, so that the present discovery is considered very precious.

Institute For The Chinese Blind

The following is a further list of subscriptions received on behalf of the funds of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, amounting in all to about $1,000.00. One thousand dollars more will keep this Institution running until the end of April when further funds will be available. Further donations will be gratefully received.

Previously acknowledged..	$650.00
Mr. John A. Ely	10.00
Dr. R. C. Beebe	10.00
Mr. Zee Vee-wai	10.00
Mr. H. C. Sung	20.00
Dr. Benj. M. Harding ...	15.00
Dr. J. B. Webster	5.00
Mrs. M. N. Gamewell	10.00
Rev. Ernest Box	10.00
Dr. E. S. Tyau	10.00
Rev. P. R. Bakeman	10.00
Mr. M. Y. Chung	100.00
In memory of the mother of Mr. Elam J. Anderson	15.00
	$875.00
	Tls.
Previously acknowledged..	121.00
	Tls. 121.00

"Bim And Bom" Satirise The Soviet

Jailed For Jokes In Moscow Circus At Expense Of Lenin And Trotsky

Copenhagen, Dec. 4.—Refugees lately arrived from Russia tell me that the two most popular men in Moscow today are the famous Russian musical clowns Bim and Bom, who, although they appear very rarely—about once ever six on nine months—on the arena of the local circus, are literally the talk of the town. The reason why their turns are billed so rarely lies in the fact that Messrs. Bim and Bom practically spend the whole of their time in prison, as each appearance of theirs ends with a compulsory visit to the Extraordinaryy Comittee in the Lubianski Prospect and from there to the Butyrski Prison!

The following are some of the gags which Bim and Bom have introduced into their turns:

Bim comes out into the circus arena, sits down on a camp stool and starts munching a crust of black bread in a melancholy fashion. He continues silently munching his crust for about five or ten minutes.

Bom, who is seated in the stalls, gets up and cries impatiently to Bim: "Hi, there! Chuck that! You have been eating for ten minutes without saying a single word!"

Bim shrugs his shoulders and answers, pointing to the audience: "Well, and what about it All these people over there haven't had a square meal for three years, and they also are silent." Thunders of applause, and a visit for Bim and Bom to the Extraordinary Commitee.

Again, few months later,, when Bim and Bom have been released from prison, they walk round the arena pretending that they are removing to a new flat. Bim has hanging from his neck portraits of Lenin and of Trotsky.

Bom asks him, pointing to the portraits—"What are we going to do with them?" Bim answers—"We will hang up this one and the other we will stand up against the wall."

This gag nearly cost Bim and Bom their lives, as some Red Guards in the audience wanted to lynch teh clowns, and only the energetic protests of the audience, which rose en masse in defence of is favourites, saved them. But Bim and Bom were again arrested and again spent several months in prison.

When they were released and made their next appearance in the circus they "produced" the following "turn"—Bim comes out carrying a very tiny log of wood. Behind him staggers Bom carrying an enormous sack stuffed with paper. Answering questions shouted from the auditorium, the clowns explain: Bim has just received his winter ration of firewood and Bom is carrying in the sack all the official "cards," and "documents" and "permits" necessary to get it!

The complete censorship, theh ban on all political cartoons, satires, and humourous and "comic" papers has made the rare appearances of Bim and Bom quite an outstanding feature in Moscow life.—*Morning Post.*

To Have a Good Time

it is of paramount importance that you should be able to digest your food well. Nothing in the world is such a hindrance to happiness as faulty digestion. It is difficult to have a good time when you are a victim to frequent bilious attacks—constipation—flatulence—headaches, and all the other miserable ailments which attend this distressing condition.

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Beecham's Pills if you would have this barrier to health and happiness removed. They are an efficient and a proved remedy for digestive disorders. Time after time Beecham's Pills have made life worth living to vast numbers of men and women. They will do the same for you if you give them a fair trial. Would you have the bright eyes, the happy expression and the elastic step of those who are having a good time all the time—who are living healthily? Then you cannot do better than take

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That you must have relief?

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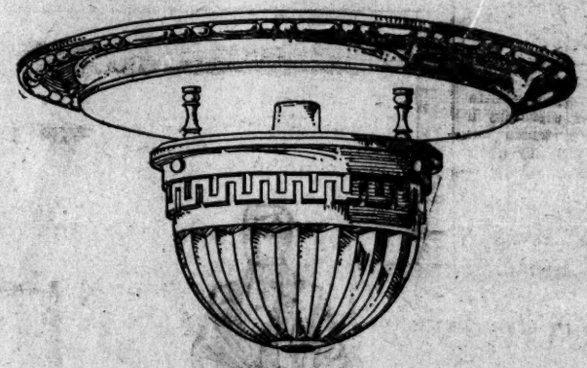

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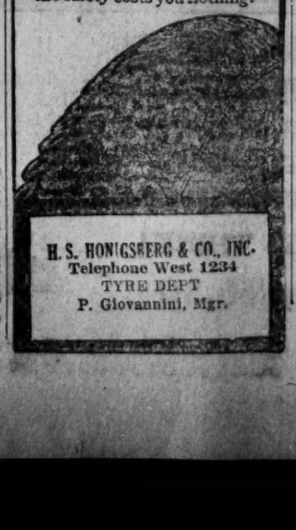

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MISCHA ELMAN ARRIVES TODAY

Famous Violinist Coming Here On Empress From Vancouver

Mischa Elman and his accompanist, Arthur Loesser, all among the passengers who will arrive on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner, Empress of Russia, today from Vancouver. The liner is carrying 150 passengers for Shanghai and bringing a heavy mail. The tender will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 10 o'clock this morning.

A distinguished passenger who is arriving is Mrs. Eleanor Frances Egan, of the staff of the Saturday Evening Post. She is on a mission to investigate famine conditions for that publication and will leave for Peking Monday and proceed immediately to the famine district.

Mr. V. Meyer, president and general manager of Anderson, Meyer and Company, will be among the passengers arriving.

The Empress of Japan sailed for Vancouver at 3 o'clock yesterday. Among the passengers sailing were Messrs. Horace Gulick, S. P. White, J. F. Newman, Leslie Barton, A. B. Campbell and H. L. Dietcher.

NILE ARRIVES TODAY

The liner Nile, of the China Mail Steamship Company, will arrive from Hongkong today at 10 a.m. The tender with incoming passengers, baggage and mail is expected to reach the Customs jetty at noon and will leave with outgoing passengers at 4 o'clock. The Nile will sail for Nagasaki tonight.

EMPRESS IS 'CARNIVAL' SHIP

The Empress is the "Carnival boat" this year, taking a large number of local residents to Manila for the annual festival. Among the passengers joining the ship here are Mr. T. M. Knight, of the Dupont company; Mr. W. G. McDonald, president of the Shanghai Club; Mr. R. Roxburgh, the Baroness Gyllinkrok, Mr. N. O. Noah, Commander Vanni of the Italian Yangtsze patrol, Mr. Adolph Spitzel, Mr. S. C. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mr. Den Hertog and Mr. H. C. Stone of the General Electric Company, Mr. B. A. Roberts of Ault & Wiborg, Mrs. E. C. Pearce, Dr. Julian Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Goyet, Captain R. C. Brennan of the Admiral Line and Mr. Jean Knight, who is French commercial representative in China.

VENEZUELA SAILS

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner, Venezuela, arrived yesterday from Hongkong and sailed late in the afternoon for San Francisco.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Venezuela were Mr. William B. Leeds, Admiral C. B. Morgan, U.S.N., Mr. E. G. Redline of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company and H. C. Gulland, manager of the International Banking Corporation; Henry A. Allen of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Allen; W. A. Stehler of the British Cigarette Company; J. E. Covington of the British Cigarette Company; G. T. Hu, secretary to the Chinese Consul at Honolulu; the Rev. J. B. Nichols of St. John's University, Mrs. Nichols and family; D. W. Murphy of the Standard Oil Company; and F. J. Deane of Andersen, Meyer and Company.

Wilson Unchanged On Russian Policy

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 28.—It is understood that the Allies' recognition of Latvia will not affect President Wilson's policy toward Russia, which is to withhold recognition until the Russian people themselves decide the question of the separation of those territories from Russia.

FIGHT TRADE AGREEMENT

London, Jan. 29.—The Times learns that Krassin has returned to Moscow, where he submitted to his Government the draft of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, which is being hotly contested by Tchitcherin, Litvinoff and their associates.

Blame Engineman For Welsh Wreck

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—A probable explanation of the Welsh railway disaster is now available. It is stated on the highest authority that a "tablet" or metal disc authorising the driver of the slow train to proceed from Montgomery to Abermule has been found in the wreckage. It shows that the driver proceeded from Abermule without the correct tablet for the section on which the collision occurred.

Memorandum Given On Cancellation Of Military Pact

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 29.—With reference to the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact, the memorandum exchanged between the military commanders was to the following effect:

"The Supreme Commanders of Japan and China, taking into consideration that the necessity for common defense has ceased, hereby cancel the agreement of February 2, 1919, regarding the validity of the Military Agreement, and recognise that the time of the termination of the condition of war, as provided in Article Eleven, Paragraph two, of the Military Agreement, had been reached at the date of signature of this memorandum."

The diplomatic note refers to the original notes on the subject of the common defense of the two countries, as well as to the military and Naval Agreements between the authorities concerned.

It then recapitulates the Military Memorandum, which it confirms, adding that "accordingly, the notes exchanged between the Chinese Minister in Tokio and the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in March, 1919, become entirely null and void."

Mail For America Goes On Nile Today

The steamer Nile of the China Mail will sail this afternoon with mail for America and it is announced that ordinary matter to go on this vessel will be received at the American Post Office up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Nile on this voyage sails directly for San Francisco from Japan, eliminating the usual call at Honolulu and is due to arrive February 18. Mail from the Empress of Russia and from the Suwa Maru are due in today at noon.

Fine Magical Show

The small audience that attended the magical matinee yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum given by Reginald Kay enjoyed a rare treat. The magician who made such a hit in Aladdin presented a well-balanced and attractive program which should have been seen by a greater number. Mr. Kay was aided by Mr. Kortright, the ventriloquist in Aladdin, and others.

American Woman's Club Notes

The American Woman's Club will meet Tuesday afternoon, January 29, at the Carlton Cafe when a program of interest will be given under the direction of the Social Service Department of which Mrs. James MacDonell is chairman.

Miss M. T. Henderson will give an illustrated lecture on "Children's Slave Refuge" and stereopticon views will be shown.

Mrs. Wirt S. Leonard and Mrs. Harry S. Janes will be tea hostesses for the afternoon.

Social Service Department

A special meeting of the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club will be held Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock when important business will be discussed. All members of the department are urged to be present.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

One of the most interesting meetings of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club this year was held Friday afternoon when Miss Gertrude Oldroyd gave an illustrated paper on "Temples of Tai Shan," and Mrs. F. J. White on "Temples of Pootoo."

The illustrations were stereopticon slides and portrayed two of the most beautiful sacred places of China.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Draper, Miss Cressey.

Per I-C. s.s. Kwaisang from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Van Rensochem, Mr. and Mrs. C. Foon, Mrs. R. Loggey, Mrs. Verne Claire, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harvey, Mrs. Pratt and infant, Messrs. Y. H. Cloarec, W. B. Kennett, P. D. Sutherland, P. A. Cox, Y. W. Lee, M. de Welle.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong: Lieut. W. H. Abbey, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brown, Miss Edna and Mstr. Billie Brown, Mrs. G. H. Daniels, Rev. Edouard H. Foueret, Mr. James Green, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hill, Mrs. M. Hussey, Messrs. Kwang Pu-chen, H. T. Knull, R. Luther, Rev. Jean M. Le Roy, Messrs. J. H. Monk, H. Neville, S. Romano, U. T. Sang, J. W. Stedman, M. H. Tang, C. G. Weisbrod, Yee Wan-ching, Yee Kwai-kow.

Passengers Departing

Per China Mail s.s. Nile for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey J. Aronson, Dr. and Mrs. Donald E. Baxter and infant, Misses M. F. Baxter, E. L. Brown, Messrs. D. M. Bistrup, Guo Tsai Chao, Tsu Jui Chang, Te-ming Chiang, Mrs. J. I. Delay, Messrs. G. D. Gold, J. F. Gross, F. Chow Gee, Miss Mildred Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Herndon and infant, Messrs. Ching-kang Huang, J. E. Holden, Kotmand Just, Miss Martha Jewel, Miss F. A. King, Mrs. M. M. Kidder, Messrs. Kuang-zung Li, Irving Miller, J. W.Pirie, Ira S. Roberts, Wm. A. Sellwood, D. E. Sonquist, Sadoc, Yee-kun Sinn, Mrs. E. R. Shields and 2 daughters, Mr. D. L. Twomey, Mrs. A. M. Wilson.

Passengers Departed

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for Kobe: Messrs. L. M. Jefferys, W. J. Bullwinkle; for Yokohama: Misses B. D. Ames, A. Hazeltine, Capt. J. S. Atkinson, Sgt. D. M. Brown, Mr. G. Ide; for Honolulu: Mr. G. T. Hu; for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nichols, Mstr. Wm. Nichols, Misses Julia and Claire Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Waeldin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Green, Miss Nancy Green, Mrs. A. Hutchinson, Mrs. Mary Mahler, Mrs. V. Giles, Miss Maria and Mstr. Jas. Giles, Miss A. L. Harrison, Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Champness, Miss Mary and Mstr. Alex. Champness, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stehler, Miss Rose Mary Stehler, Mrs. Ben Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. and Mstr. Hood Hoover, Misses Beverly Hoover, F. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Shank, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, F. J. Deane, W. J. Warin, H. T. Wang, H. Yu, Y. K. and Y. L. Wang, A. K. Henderson, J. E. Covington, D. W. Murphy, F. L. Harrison, G. W. Simmie, A. C. Grilk, Wm. Leeds Jr., M. Tsao, E. J. Harding, W. S. Hanford, W. Humphries, A. L. Haas.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan for Vancouver: Mrs. Olive M. Harvey, Mrs. H. Reiman, Messrs. Leslie Barton, A. B. Campbell, H. L. Dietcher, Horace Gulick, Alex. M. Haddem, Wm. Ianson, H. N. Loney, J. F. Newman, S. P. White.

Per C.N. s.s. Chinkiang for Amoy: Mr. F. H. Woo and daughter.

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching for Foochow: Messrs. Yang, Saw, Tsung.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Amoy: Messrs. Tang, C. Martem.

Weekly Sales Bulletin

NO. 2 VOL. 1 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1921 00 CENTS

CARD OF THANKS

We thank you. All of you! The debut of the "Bulletin" a week ago today was indeed an event in the history of Shanghai. The editor received the hearty congratulations of his brother editors, while the sales manager was overwhelmed by interested buyers. Again we wish to thank all Shanghai for the unrestrained manner in which they have acclaimed the Weekly Sales Bulletin a "pronounced success."

LEEDS RIDES TO WOOSUNG

William B. Leeds, Jr., son of the beautiful Princess Christopher of Greece, who has been in Shanghai undergoing treatment for an infected arm, motored to Woosung last Sunday in company with his two special nurses and the editor of the Weekly Sales Bulletin. He enjoyed the ride immensely and pronounced the Willys-Knight "twenty" the smoothest running, easiest riding, four-cylinder car he has ever had the pleasure of riding in.

BUSINESS IS GOOD

We hear it said on Motor Row
That business is a wee bit slow;
However we are glad to say,
It's getting better every day.

The feature of the week is a Scripps-Booth roadster. It is newly painted, has five new tyres, linen seat-covers—2 sets—and is going to be sold quick and cheap. You'll find a salesman at No. 9 Hongkong Road this morning. He will be glad to let you take it out and make your own demonstration.

Vulcanising that "stays pat" done at 2a Jinkee Road. Phone, Central 3809.

Yes, we sold the Buick 49, and added another name to our long list of pleased purchasers. The winner of the capital prize for this week will be the lucky bird who buys the Chandler sportster we are showing. This is a "Bear Car Bargain"—Come and get it!

Phone Central 6061 or call at 9 Hongkong Road and have explained to you our oiling, greasing and inspection contract. We can save you many dollars.

Another good number is a Maxwell two seater, model of 1919. The owner of this car has consigned it to us for sale at a sacrifice price.

Get the habit! Phone Central 3500 for hire cars.

Extra! Extra! Extra!

"Baby Peugrot" still unsold! It's so small it got lost and was not found until yesterday morning. Better come in and buy it before it gets lost again.

Get this number firmly fixed in your mind! 9 Hongkong Road. The place where "Kwality Kars" are sold. ANYONE would buy a closed car if he could get it for the price of an open one. Come in and see the Willys-Knight limousine we are showing. You may have it for the price of an open one. It's a 1920 eight-cylinder, and the actual mileage is less than a thousand. Covered by regular new car guarantee.

At any price the FIRESTONE is a good tyre.

At our price it is a profitable investment.

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THE TYRE DEPT. is still at 9a

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Music And Misanthoropy

BY JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER,
(*New York World*)

(Note: It is interesting to recall that since this was written we have had word of Caruso's breakdown due to the bursting of an overworked blood vessel in his throat. After that he suffered an attack of pluerisy and is now understood to be convalescing.)

Some French writer, Maurice Barres, I think, said that only God has the right to be misanthropic. He forgot the music critics. Of all the pessimism-professions I know of none to equal it except, perhaps, philanthropy. The majority of philanthropists die disillusioned. Not that criticism has aught to do with officious alms-giving; but that disappointment which may be found at the end of the rainbow—never a crock of gold—is the only reward. You may write reams of praise about an artist, and it is swallowed as a matter of course; the critic who admires is only doing his duty! But find just fault once, and the heavens tumble earthward, dire disaster is at hand, and you are overwhelmed in the shape of abusive and anonymous letters in which you find yourself described as a monster of ingratitude and the chief organiser of a conspiracy. I know of no class so prone to pose as martyrs. Musical people suffer from persecution mania if you gently call their attention to the cold, hard fact that they sang off pitch or made false notes. Their chief fear, however, is a conspiracy of silence. Not to mention them would be fatal. Ingratitude, thy name is Artist! And musical artists are children in their greediness for flattery. You can't feed them enough with sweetmeats.

Mr. Caruso, who has been praised, almost worshipped, by the present writer, is occasionally criticised. We love the artist, respect the man. He belongs to New York. We are jealous of his reputation and can endure no spots on the shining sun of his art. Well, we found him at the beginning of this operatic season suffering from fatigued vocal cords, and we said so. Promptly came a snowful of communications, both annonymous and signed. Our editor was informed that we were not a fit person to write of great artists. To do Mr. Caruso justice, we know that he would be the first to be shocked at such defenders. He is an honorable man, and as an artist he knows how to take critical punishment without flinching; above all, few artists before the public have profited so greatly as he in the matter of acting upon salutary criticism. Last season he sang like an angel, this season he will do the same. If he is prudent, Caruso is good for another ten years. Jean de Reszke was past fifty when he retired, and he could have deferred his going for years. Caruso's general health, consequently his vocal health, is magnificent. And I am disposed to consider the disagreeable letters I have received concerning my little fault-finding as evidences of the tenor's enormous popularity. Max Beerbohm made a drawing of Uncle Bernard Shaw which represents G. B. S. standing on his head. I verily believe that Caruso could topsyturvy himself on the boards of the Metropolitan Opera House and still retain the affections of his audience. Nor should I neglect to add that the Metropolitan management positively dotes on unfavorable criticism.

But I am quite convinced that the practice of music criticism is a slow suicide of the intellect. I remember a tenor here during a certain regime three decades ago who, when asked if he knew me, answered: "He knows me; I do not know him." And the remark sums up the relative position of critic and artist. You are tolerated as long as you flatter—a sort of admiring press agent; but do not presume to criticise. Anything but the cruel truth. That way lie heartburnings, reproaches and what not. If you have been, as sometimes happens—for art makes queer bedfellows—a valet de coeur and should in a burst of misplaced duty hint that the lady's voice is, like her love, a thing of the past, then, sir, may heaven help you. Certain formulas are contagious, but the most depressingly absurd of them all is, love me, love my larynx.

Years ago I said that if newspaper proprietors knew how much their critics enjoyed music they would charge instead of paying them for their services. This theory I deliberately repudiate. I was young and foolish when I propounded it. The jealous gods flay us after forty with our early pleasures as the weapons of punishment. What was once our joy is become a torture. A question of innervation. The nerve tissue no longer reacts and we are forced to wear sackcloth and ashes for our youthful aural sins. I yield to no one in my love of music, but there are moments when all this din-making is a dreary farce. Anywhere, anywhere out of the opera or concert hall. And yet, what a balm is music for the wounded spirit—the sole refuge, with religion, in this great, hideous, modern life of New York! Machine-mad we hide away, as something to be ashamed of, our secret aspiration toward something less material than dollar-getting. In our daily existence we have the perspective of frogs, never raising our eyes higher than the steaming marshland of sordid ideals. It is music that rouses us from spiritual apathy, music more than any other of the Seven Arts. And when we write professionally about it, then our labor is only a ransom of happiness. Without music the heart of man would be as sterile as a lunar landscape.

I found this nugget of wisdom in Montesquieu's "Esprit des lois," a masterpiece of world literature: "You may change the laws of a nation, you may attempt to limit its liberty, but you must not seek to destroy a nation's pleasures." Political damnation will be the ultimate doom of the party that is putting the inhabitants of this country into moral straitjackets. Because of a tax on tea America fought for her freedom, yet how light was the paternal yoke of the mother country when compared with our present abject slavery. It was predicted at the time Prohibition came in that worse evils would surely follow. They have followed fast those same evils, and more are to come. A puritan Sabbath confronts us, and the arts will logically be brought under the ban. Literature in America wears blinders. The human shape, which should be divine, is a crime unless a corset advertisement. It won't be long before music will be indicted as subversive to public morals. It is an outlet of our repressed desires, as the Freudians would say, though the fact was known thousands of years ago. The moral police will play spy on our concert rooms. Geraldine Farrar as Zaza will be immured in a dungeon; Emmy Destinn will be compelled to undergo a hunger cure, and Margaret Matzenauer will be arrested in King Mark's garden for her personal blandishments and her golden, naked voice. There will be no end of criminal complications before the people finally wake up only to find themselves dragging a ball and chain. Compulsory church going is the particular target aimed at. And this tyranny will never succeed. Heaven protect the reformers when the reaction comes. After the roundheads the cavaliers; after the Reformation the Restoration. And to tell the truth both were equally evil. Religion was made for man, not man for religion. A man is worth more than his destiny. The curious thing is that these fanatics can't interpret the lesson of history; the thing that has happened is the thing that again shall happen. But, short sighted, they don't see this because of their frog perspective. America is heading for a theocracy governed by parsons, petticoats and politicians.

Dreams are always true because they occur in life before we dream them. Eternity is Now. The past and the future are crystallised in the moment we call Now. William James has said that no thought-stuff is different from thing-stuff. The idea and its external excitant are identical. Then a Puritan must be as bad as we believe him to be. Even the bare legs of children arouses his wrath. He has said so. Here is a chance for Freudian analysis. All things are impure to the pure-minded. The wave of Puritan vice which is breaking over our unhappy land will soon spend itself. And then—another sort of deluge.

France Honors Her "Unknown" Warrior

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 28.—France's "unknown soldier" was today buried beneath the Arc de Triomphe with a simple ceremony. The troops of the Garrison rendered the last honors. Those present included the Ministers, Marshals Foch, Joffre and Petain, Mr. Lloyd George, and representatives of the parents, widows, orphans and disabled men. The Minister of War, M. Barthou, laid the insignia of the Legion of Honor, Medaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre upon the coffin. Mr. Lloyd George placed a laurel wreath, tied with the British colors, on the grave.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, January 28.—M. Barthou, the Minister of War, in placing the insignia of the Legion of Honor, Military Medal and Croix de Guerre on the coffin of the "unknown French warrior," at this morning's burial ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe, pronounced the following words: "Let us obey the call of the dead, and make, in the peace which they have won, France industrious, confident and strong."

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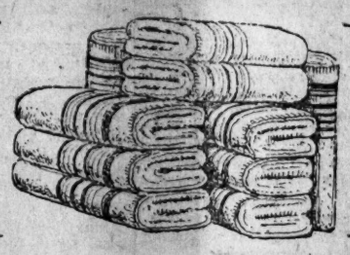

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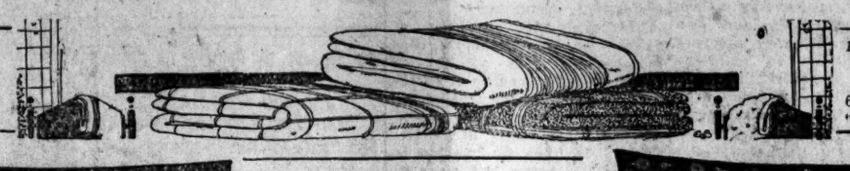

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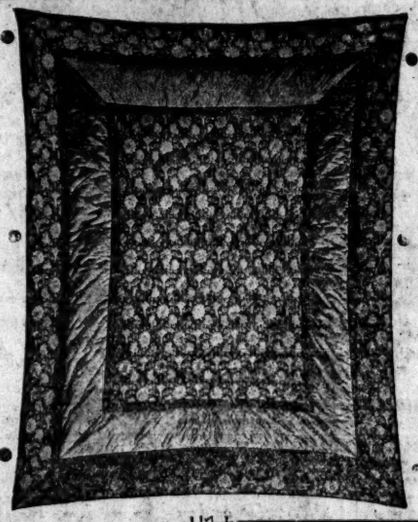

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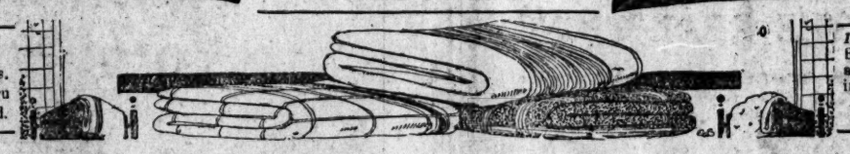

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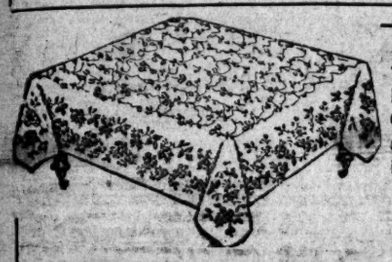

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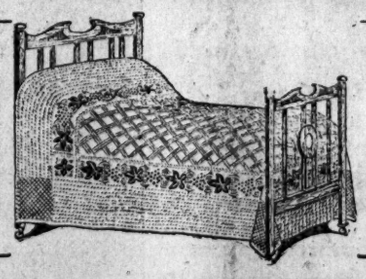

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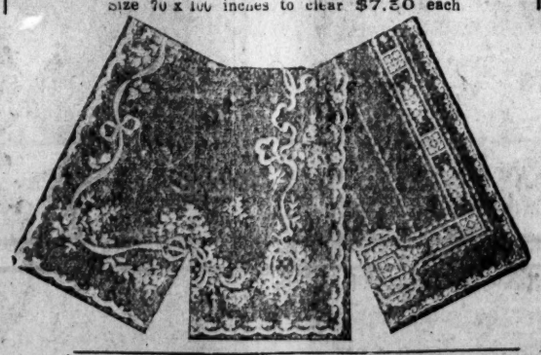

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Bolshevist Menace To Revive Next Spring

Simonds Sees Grave Crisis For Europe In Future

Geneva Meet Fails To Arrive At A Solution

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS
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There is a certain exquisite irony in the fact that at the precise moment when the league of nations was assembling in Geneva to formulate the plans for the reorganisation of world peace, Bolshevism should have won one more of those victories which demonstrate how instable and incomplete are all the arrangements so far made from the peace of Paris to the treaty of Rapallo. Nor is it less significant that at the same moment a political revolution in Greece overturned Venizelos, the pillar of the Eastern policy of the two dominant nations in European combinations.

The defeat of Wrangel historically parallels the crushing of the last Vendee rising in the French revolution. It represents the supreme and final effort of the survivors of old Russian control to regain the reins with the aid of outside support. Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch, all have gone the same way. Russia may not accept Bolshevism, may not permanently tolerate it, but Russia will not rise to the wish of the outside world to restore an ancient regime. More than that, as the Polish episode demonstrated, Russia will rise, ineffectively, perhaps, but unmistakably, with determination against an alien invasion. Thus one may find at least a faint echo of 1792 in the Polish campaign of 1920.

WORLD SEES PROSPECT OF NEW ATTACKS

Today the world discusses soberly the prospect of a new Russian attack upon Poland in the spring. Such a campaign is logical or inevitable unless Europe makes up its mind, as it will not, to fight Russia, or concludes, as it may, that the fighting game is up and that there is nothing left to be done but to seek to make a truce with an enemy, who will frankly and obviously use the truce to organise a more effective attack. Peace between Russia and the rest of the world is still unthinkable, because between the two there still exists a fundamental cleavage. Russia of the present hour is a state of war, a condition of revolution against all our western notions, political and economic.

But like the French revolution, the Russian has fortified itself at home by the distribution of the land. The French revolution survived all external assaults, persisted until Napoleon arrived and organised the nation, because all the existing evils of the revolution seemed more tolerable to the millions than the return of the old owners of the great estates. And against this solid fact each effort to rescue Russia has broken—Russia will not be rescued. The fact is there written in the defeats of each successive savior backed by western nations and equipped by western arsenals.

PEACE IS REMOTE IN PRESENT STATUS

But to return to Geneva for a moment. It is transparent that peace in the world is impossible while the largest compact block of human beings in Europe not only lies outside the area of the federation seeking to establish peace, but is engaged in carrying on a war (which is as much a war of ideas as a war of weapons) against all the principals and conceptions of that federation. It was moreover the Russian situation which really accounted for much of the failure at Paris.

What always paralyzed the statesmen at Versailles was the inability to arrive at a policy with respect of Russia. And if this was a patent handicap in the winter and spring of 1919, it has been even more of an obstacle since the Paris conference dissolved after they had given up the Russian problem and washed their hands of it by turning it over to the cabinets of the cooperating governments. In their turn these statesmen have quarreled among themselves as to the right thing to do ever since, and, while quarreling, have done first one thing and then another.

Either the league of nations is a sham, or it is the supreme fact in the world situation. But while the league is wrestling with agenda, Bolshevism is sweeping Wrangel into the putrid sea and making good its challenge to all that the league of nations represents.

It is essential, moreover, to recognise the wider significance of the fall of Wrangel. Great Britain in the Near East and France in the North adopted parallel policies. Neither could acquire with their own fighting resources that position which each desired. It was necessary to deputise smaller nations. France desired to hold Russia apart from Germany and to provide a check upon Germany on the east, if Germany chose to follow old pathways. Accordingly France deputised Poland to act for her. The result was the protraction of the Russo-Polish situation.

Britain, on her part, was concerned with the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Asia. She desired to prevent a return of Russia to the Dardanelles; she desired to establish a friendly order in the whole Near East. She, therefore, selected Greece as her soldier. Greece, as a consequence, acquired much in Europe and Smyrna in Asia Minor. Her succession to the title of Constantinople, with British approval, was only waiting on a propitious moment. But to play the role of a great power in the Aegean and in Asia Minor, Greece was compelled to maintain a large army to wage a war with Turkish nationalism. Venizelos made Greece great, but in the end Greece has found greatness too expensive.

And, with the fall of Venizelos, British policy in the Near East falls temporarily, at the least. This fall has, too, a very close relation to the Wrangel defeat. All the situation in Asia Minor, indeed the whole situation from the Black sea to the Indian ocean, is fluid. Today Bolshevism has the opportunity, allying itself with Turkish nationalism to advance along all the historic routes of invasion, whether westward along the south shore of the Black sea toward Constantinople, or southward to the headwaters of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Westward Turkish nationalism in arms will welcome it; southward the Arabs are out against both the British and the French.

All the laborious bargains, adjustments, compromise affecting the Eastern question during and since the World War become just so much waste paper now, unless the nations concerned and the British nation primarily, are prepared to fight for the maintenance of the bargains. But to fight now will be to fight with British, not with Greek troops.

REVOLUTION WAITS TO MILITARISE SELF

Concealably (the possibility has always been unmistakable) we are now at the point where Bolshevism, the Russian revolution, will be able to militarise itself. It it does it confronts a Europe as divided and incapable of sustained military resistance as did France, when at last Napoleon arrived. Possibly Russian revolution is ready for a brief truce, like that of Amiens in 1804, momentarily interrupting a struggle which was promptly resumed and continued for ten long years.

If Russia decides to attack Poland in the spring will Europe defend Poland? Obviously not. On the contrary Europe will, in the main, follow the British example of last summer and escape from the duty, asserting that Poland is responsible for the war. France will do her best, this is certain, but France can do little, and French assistance will be hampered at all points, not alone by the Germans, but by Italy and England.

Quite logically, the Bolshevists not only recognise that they are at war with the league of nations and all it represents, but proclaim the fact. Now the league of nations at Geneva, like the conquerors of Germany at Paris, ignores the challenge. The statesmen of the league go on seeking to frame rules and regulations for preserving an existing society, when that society and all it represents are not only challenged but actually undergoing attack. No single circumstance of the Paris conference, for all who were present, was more impressive than the fashion in which representatives of the nations argued and debated over questions of precedence in national interests, over the most minute details, territorial, economic and military, while all with one accord ignored the great brutal insistent fact of Russian Bolshevism.

MANY DISPUTES ROCK SESSIONS

One circumstance remains in my mind now as the most striking memories of Paris. We were all submerged in disputes over everything, from the Saar to Danzig, when the news arrived that Bela Kun had come to Budapest, that Bolshevism was in control in the capital of Hungary, while all Germany was shaken by sympathetic disturbances.

The result was an hour of panic, frantic meetings, conferences, and then—nothing, a return to the old policy of ignoring Russia. In the face of the fact the Paris conference could not make up its mind to do anything. Invited to Prinkipo to confer, Bolshevism had come to Budapest to conquer, but Paris had no remedy—nor has Geneva.

Now we come to the present policy, the last set of ideas which have a British origin in the main. Under these ideas the west should now proceed to abolish the blockade, enter into commercial relations with the Bolshevists, relying upon these relations to do what rebellion and foreign attack have not done. Once the Russian people begin to trade with the world, so the argument runs, they will speedily destroy their domestic tyranny. Bolshevism, impregnable to domestic revolution promoted from without, and not to be conquered by attacks by border tribers, munitioned by the western nations, will collapse.

But those who insist upon the soundness of this argument are no more convinced than those who insisted that the other two policies were each in turn sure solutions. Indeed, in some cases the spokesmen are the same. What is lacking is proof. The discussion is terribly complicated by the economic situation of various nations. British industry waits upon the Russian markets alike for raw materials and for its own exports. Italy believes that with the blockade abolished Russian food will flow to Mediterranean ports. Yet those who know Russia best measure in years the period during which Russian raw materials and foodstuffs will be unavailable for the west.

Domestic politics drive Britain and Italy toward commercial relations with Russia. Equally selfish and political interests hold France back. But neither the proponents nor the opponents of the latest policy face the essential fact that Bolshevism is itself a state of war with the west, that Bolshevism prefers to make war with propaganda today because it lacks resources for armed conquest. But that underlying all else in the minds of Trotsky and Lenin is the determination to destroy what we in the west have been taught to believe is the only possible framework for society.

When we were fighting Germany it became gradually clear to all of the allied people that there was in the German cause something that went beyond the ordinary limits of war aims. It was this circumstance alone that on a dozen occasions prevented the Germans from turning a shining triumph into a successful peace. We were as a nation very reluctantly drawn into the world war, because, despite eager and sustained efforts, we could find no way to avoid armed resistance to German policy. Ultimately the vast mass of Americans agreed in the conclusion that war was inexplicable in the presence of German policy.

Yet it seems to me that the defeat of Wrangel may easily prove a land mark in history. It represents one more failure to conquer a self-proclaimed enemy. It probably foreshadows a total change of policy, an abandonment after defeat of a policy which was war. We are almost certainly on the point of giving up the struggle. There is nothing left but to fight directly, openly, to wage war ourselves or give it our agents have disappeared stand helpless. But will enemy give it up? Certainly takes two sides to make quarrel, but how can one make peace?

Furthermore, it will be at a measure of justified caution examine closely the exports Russia to the west, when relations are resumed, for not impossible that these will contain more of explo than of foodstuffs, more of paganda than of raw materi

Poland To Face Reds Once More

"Today the world discusses soberly the prospect of a new Russian attack on Poland in the spring. Such a campaign is logical."

* * *

"Like the French revolution, the Russian has fortified itself at home by division of the land."

* * *

"Quite logically the Bolshevists realise they are at war with the league of nations and all it represents, and proclaim the fact. . . . Geneva . . . ignores the challenge."

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PLACE OF TSAR'S JEWELS MYSTERY

Bolsheviks May Hold Precious Crown Gems Of Russian State And Imperial Family

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Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas—the whole world—today is one vast field of secret search for the crown and other titled jewels of old Imperial Russia.

Police of a dozen governments, secret agents, diamond merchants, detectives representing multi-millionaires, week after week keep up the hunt in palace and hovel, among peasants and princes, for information about the jewels, if not for the precious stones themselves.

Rumors more numerous than the jewels themselves are patiently investigated—only, in almost every case, to prove false. Diamond buyers rush madly from New York to London, from London to Amsterdam, from Amsterdam to Warsaw, to Constantinople, Odessa, Petrograd, Moscow, following the flying legend of the looted strong rooms of the Winter Palace and the Kremlin.

And yet, after more than two years of search, not much more than a paltry 1 million dollars' worth of stones belonging to the Russian crown collection or to the Russian imperial family and nobility have been definitely or partly traced, and in some cases located.

Among the jewels included in the sum mentioned are a large diamond worth $50,000, and a ruby ring, the latter the gift of the late czar to the czarina, both found near the scene of their murder at Ekaterinburg. It is positively known that when the emperor and empress with the czarevitch and other members of the imperial family were done to death there had been concealed on their persons ½ million dollars' worth of jewelry. These pieces, it is probable, were all private possessions of the imperial persons, and did not include any of the crown jewels, which belonged to the Russian state.

More Russian stones, to the value of $375,000, were unearthed in London recently at the time of the scandal of the offer of Bolshevist money to the radical British labor paper, the Daily Herald. It was discovered that bolshevist agents, believed to be acting under the direction of Kameneff, then the soviet diplomatic agent in London, had sold 1,058 carats of loose diamonds of from two to twenty-five carats each for $149,200. The remainder of the sum realised at that time was from set pieces.

GEMS FOUND IN HOLLAND

Another find of looted Russian treasure was in Amsterdam not long ago. Holland has been for some time the stamping ground for many bolshevist agents and agitators. These men have not been working, nor yet living on air; and as Amsterdam, with its big colony of diamond brokers, furnished an excellent place for converting Russian jewels into guilders, it is believed that much precious loot has changed hands there.

For instance, there was in Amsterdam not long ago a gentleman calling himself Caubet. He was an agent of Lenine, and his real name was Avinoff. Caubet, or Avinnoff, had a very fine ruby which had been drilled and a beautiful diamond set in the center; a most unique and valuable jewel. His possession thereof was unknown until it was suddenly found on the market and its sale traced back to him.

This particular piece of stolen riches had formerly belonged to Baronesses Koudrine, one of the leaders of Petrograd society before the war. It was famous in the city, as she was in the habit of wearing it as a pendant.

When the Bolsheviki assumed power, over two years ago, on the fall of the Kerensky government, one of their first concerns was the question of finances. They immediately organised a grand sweep of all the territory under their control, for two kinds of wealth: first, gold and securities; and, second, jewels.

The latter, forming what is known as the "jewel fund," was been kept mainly for propaganda purposes—propaganda in foreign countries. One reason for this use of the jewels is that it is much easier for soviet agents to smuggle a large sum of money into a country in the form of a few superb diamonds, pearls and rubies than gold or registered securities.

"PRESSURE" REVEALS SOME

All the Russian nobility and "bourgeoisie" who had not fled the country were made to yield up such part of their treasures as were not found in banks and vaults. In cases where the owners had hidden or buried their property, all sorts of unpleasant "pressure," often successful, was used to make them reveal its whereabouts.

But whether the prized crown jewels were grabbed for this fund is difficult to say. There is one "well authenticated" report that they were hidden at the outbreak of the revolution and never have been found by any of the succeeding governments. It is even stated that the British government knows the hiding place; but this statement, true or false, is of course officially denied. It is true, however, that $350,000 worth of precious stones were deposited with the British consul in Petrograd after the revolution, and these jewels were afterward safely brought to England. The ownership of this treasure, interestingly enough, is not revealed. It may or may not include some royal gems.

If, on the other hand, the numerous reports from radical Russian and international circles that the Bolsheviki have the crown jewels are true, it is still easy to understand why none of them have appeared on the open market.

Famous jewels are as well known among dealers as are fine paintings or any masterpiece of art. To sell secretly, for instance, the wonderful Orloff diamond from the imperial scepter would be practically impossible. This stone, weighing 194¾ carats and worth about 1 milion dollars, instantly would be recognised by any dealer or buyer important enough to be able to purchase it, cut up into a number of smaller stones it might, of course, easily be disposed of; but the Bolsheviki would lose enormously by this method, and if they ever had the diamond it is almost certain that they retain it.

This same difficulty of marketing is also true, though perhaps in lesser degree, of the other crown jewels. But unquestionably there was untold wealth in Russia in the personally owned stones of the imperial family, the nobility, and wealthy bourgeoisie.

SEWED JEWELS IN CLOTHING

Undoubtedly the most romantic and at the same time most tragic of the authenticated stories of the Russian jewels is the one involving the murder of the czar, czarina, czarevitch and other members of the imperial family in the suburbs of Ekaterinburg, their last place of imprisonment.

The imperial family were originally confined in the Palace of Tsarskoe Selo, one of the suburbs of Petrograd, and it is known they then had at least ½ million dollars' worth of personal jewels with them. Sewn up in their bodices, hats, and even in the cloth buttons of their dresses these stones were smuggled into their final prison-house at Ekaterinburg, although all of the party were searched, the imperial couple being subject to particularly drastic treatment. It is believed the unhappy prisoners thought more to buy their liberty with this wealth than to take it out of the country with them.

But this "medicine"—the czarina's maid had written to one of the grand duchesses, who joined the party at Ekaterinburg, some time after the others reached there, "Dispose of the medicines as has been agreed"—was not to serve this human purpose.

When the imperial family were taken to a wood in the suburbs, shot to death, and their bodies cut up and burned, the jewels they treasured were still on their persons. It was not until months later that the precious stones were found at the scene of the horrible crime.

Curiously enough, the perpetrators of the slaughter did not strip the bodies very thoroughly, and when the investigating committee reached the spot, they found them as they had been left at the time of the execution. Among the finds was a large diamond, part of a pendant belonging to the czarina, worth at least $50,000; some loose emeralds and pearls, a ruby ring which the czar had given the czarina, some topaz beads which were worn by the young princesses and various fine platinum and gold settings from which the loose stones found had been separated.

CZARINA'S RUBY RING

The czarina's ruby ring found there has a romantic history.

"The czar presented it to her when she was only 15," said the czarina's maid, at the wedding of her sister, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth. It was then that the czar first fell in love with her."

The jewels found by the committee investigating the murder were turned over, it is understood, to surviving members of the imperial family. Of those, however, which the murderers took from the bodies of their victims, there is little definite trace. It is known that some were sent by the Bolsheviki to Scandinavia, where they were sold and the money used in propaganda work.

Among this lot was a big platinum and diamond pendant with a large black pearl set in the center. It belonged to the czarina, being also a gift from the czar, and was one of her favorite ornaments. This piece, which was last sold for more than $10,000, changed hands a number of times and finally was bought by a wealthy Scandinavian and presented to a London actress to whom he was engaged.

But despite the apparent mystery regarding the whereabouts of the bulk of the Russian crown jewels, the European governments are taking no chances of future complications with the first Russian Government which will be recognised by them. The various customs services, police and detective forces are constantly on the watch for the appearance of any of the famous gems.

No sale of any of the Russian crown jewels would be recognised as legal at this time. Only a Russian government recognised by the foreign powers generally would be allowed to dispose of them in foreign countries.

Persons today who buy and dispose of the famous jewels do so at the risk of being deprived of their purchases if discovered. That is the final reason why, if any of the crown jewels have been purchased by foreign dealers or millionaires, the new owners are lying low and not exhibiting their treasure.

Russian Princess Sued For Divorce. First Husband, Thought Dead, Is Alive

The romance of Princess Naejda Troubetzkoy, who was said to be the most beautiful Red Cross nurse during the war, has been shattered, according to reports from Milwaukee. Her wedding to Captain Wallace Schultz, of Milwaukee, in Washington last April, was her second and was the culmination of a romance which began in a Washington hospital. Schultz has instituted proceedings for a divorce because his wife's first husband, whom they both thought dead, has been found living in New York.

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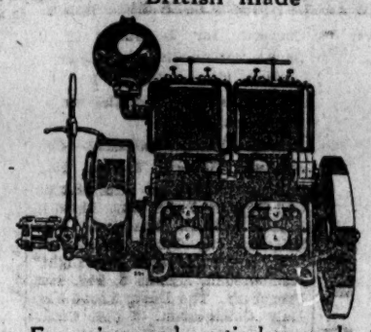

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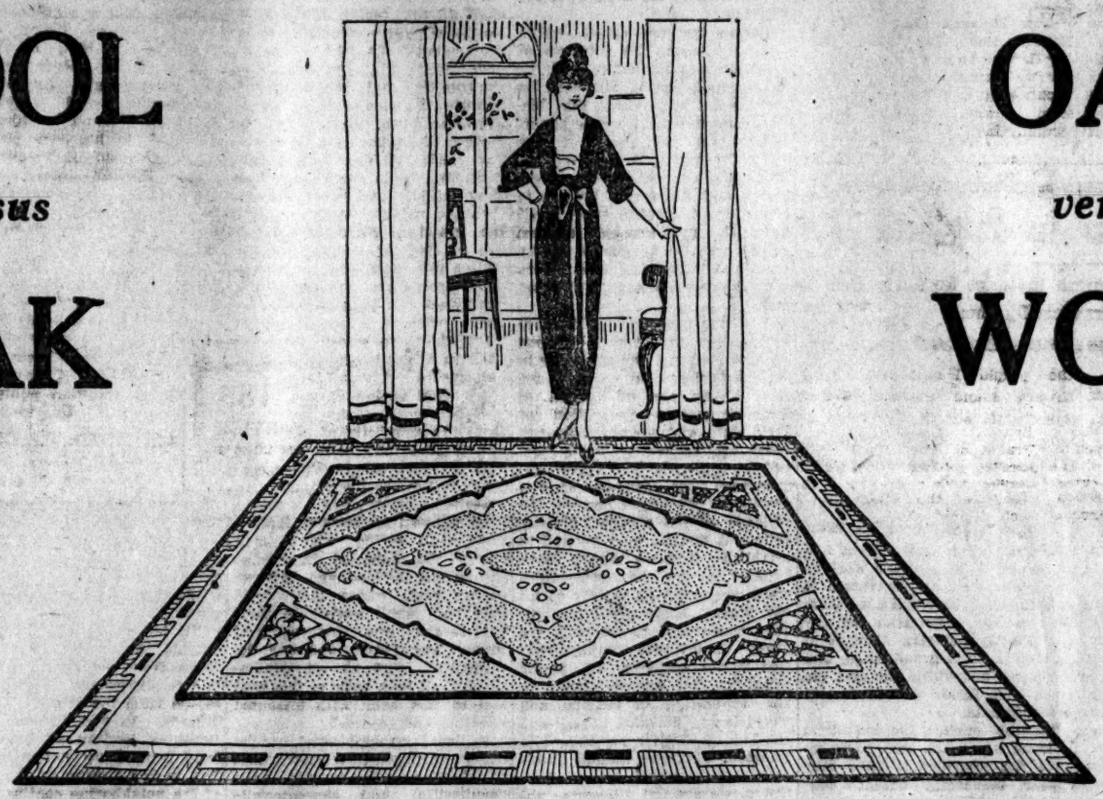

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WEATHER

Fine and cold weather. Strong monsoon from N.-W. along the North coast, and from N.-E. in the South.

Today's Church Services

"Christian Science Society of Shanghai."—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "LOVE." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—On Sunday next the services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. A. E. Evans, Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. W. J. Embery.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, January 30, Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—Service at 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A., Subject "The Wingless Victory" Chant Psalms 121 and 122 Anthem "O praise the Lord" (Goss), Hymns 544, 241, 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland M.A., Subject "Who God is," Chant Psalm 139, Anthem Magnificat (Stanford in B flat), Hymns 532, 283, 7 p.m. the following music: "How many hired servants" (Sullivan) Largo from Concerto for 2 violins (J. S. Bach). "Abide with me" (Liddle), Chorus "Yea, though I walk" from "The Light of the world" (Sullivan).

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Sexagesima Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 10:30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm 139. Lloyd in E flat. Lessons: Genesis iii. Matt xvi, 24-xvii, 14. Anthem "O Thou the true and only Light" Mendelssohn. Hymns 8, 247, 193. Preacher: The Dean. 11:30 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 25, 26. Lessons Genesis vi. Acts xvii, 1-24, Anthem "From all that dwell" Walmisley. Hymns 520, 588, 27. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church.—Broadway. 10:30 a.m. Mattins. Psalm 138. Lessons: Genesis iii. Matt xvi, 24-xvii, 14 Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 291, 520, 315, 169. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, Top Floor.. Sunday Service 11 to 12 a.m. Subject, Man's Natural Heritage.. Free Treatments and Teachings daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited.

Labor Crisis In England

Analysis of Workers' Strength Indicates No Early Control Of Government By Them

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY

With Acknowledgment to Lewis A. Norfiend of The London Times for Valuable Assistance.

First Article

London, Nov. 24.

IN watching labor developments in England during the past six weeks I have been constantly impressed by the equanimity with which a most serious situation was viewed by the British. Troubles in Ireland and India, discaccord with France, muddle with Russia, heavy debts, huge taxes, local and national, and declining trade, all capped by a threatened strike that might cause a paralysis of all industry, would strike the average American as combining to create a desperate situation. But the British either do not have, or know how to conceal, morbid thoughts. When things were at their worst a Britisher calmly commented as follows: "Generally speaking there is nothing essentially unsound with labor in Great Britain. With the disappearance of profiteering a fall in the price of commodities and more stable economic conditions unrest should gradually decrease. Extremists are hoping to increase their ranks by the threatened extension of unemployment, and the best thing that could happen would be for employers and trade union leaders to co-operate to pilot industry through the troubled waters which lie immediately ahead so that a fair course may again be set as speedily as possible."

The like calmness was encountered everywhere, though nobody could quite make it clear how Labor could go on putting wages up through the power of organisation without destroying Britain's ability to compete in international trade, to say nothing of the effect on the home population through further increase in the cost of living. But British habits of thought have been formed not only out of phlegmatic temperament but also by ingrained confidence in the strength and recuperative power of the country based on past experience. This vast empire with its interlocking political and business system and its varied resources has always been able to overcome its difficulties. If things have gone wrong in certain particulars there were enough things going right to maintain the momentum which carried the country forward. There were hundreds of sources to supply sustenance. These historic conditions have authorised that sense of superiority which enables England to treat her troubles as a mere passing phase. But a looker-on wonders whether the great war has not altered world conditions to such an extent as to make this attitude of mind unsafe. Would it not be better if England had worried just a little bit more about Ireland? Can she continue to "ease along" with labor without incurring the danger of losing her place in the industrial competition? Whatever may befall, "laissez faire" will be the British policy. Among all the people I have talked to I haven't found any advocate of fighting it out to a finish with Labor. In fact, every mention of a belligerent policy was received deprecatingly.

THE INDUSTRIAL FERMENT

Careful students of the labor and trade union movements, and of the psychology of the workers in this country are convinced of two things. There will not within the present generation be any genuinely proletarian attempt at revolution on a grand scale, and there will not within the next ten years be a Labor Government in Great Britain.

On the surface the industrial ferment which has been going on since the armistice in 1918 may appear menacing, but in a considerable degree unrest has been the outcome of the economic situation. The cost of living has persistently outstripped advances of wages conceded, and labor has chiefly been concerned in maintaining a "decent standard of existence." Communists, Bolshevists and the entirely selfish preachers of syndicalism have sought to turn discontent, created by conditions which could scarcely have been avoided, into channels which might further their own extreme plans, but they have met with a very small measure of success.

The fact which continually defeats the agitation of extremists is that trade unionism is powerfully influenced by the innate conservatism of the British race. The membership and power of the trade unions have increased enormously in recent years, but the movement which has brought trade union organisation to its present state of strength and efficiency has been comparatively slow in growth. Even in the eighteenth century the Journals of the House of Commons abounded in petitions and counterpetitions revealing the existence of journeymen's associations in most of the skilled trades. Sidney Webb has shown that the wide extension of the movement in the eighteenth century period may be inferred from the steady multiplication of the acts against combinations in particular industries which culminated in the comprehensive statute of 1799 forbidding all combinations whatsoever. "If we examine the evidence of the rise of combinations in particular trades," Mr. Webb writes in "The Origins of Trade Unionism," "we see the trade union springing hot from any particular institution, but from every opportunity for the meeting together of wage-earners of the same occupations," and he cites the case of the rise of one of the oldest of the existing trade unions out of a gathering of the journeymen "to take a social pint of porter together."

During the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century trade unions were regarded by the law as illegal conspiracies, and any man associating himself with

(Continued on Page 14)

-:- Webster On The Pilgrims -:-

His Most Famous Oration Recalled By 300th Anniversary of Landing At Plymouth

[This oration was delivered in the old First Church at Plymouth on the 22d of December, 1820, the 200th anniversary of the settlement. Mr. Webster's biographer, George Tirknor Curtis, says "it can only be necessary to say that this discourse has become classical in our literature, and that it is generally regarded as the cornerstone of Mr. Webster's fame as an orator." The oration occupied one hour and fifty minutes in delivery; it was first published a year later, the published copy containing passages not delivered at Plymouth. John Adams, in thanking Mr. Webster for a copy of the discourse, wrote: "This oration will be read 500 years hence with as much rapture as it was heard. It ought to be read at the end of every century, and, indeed, at the end of every year forever and ever." Something less than one-third of the discourse, as printed, is presented in the extracts that here follow.]

Let us rejoice that we behold this day. Let us be thankful that we have lived to see the bright and happy breaking of the auspicious morn, which commences the third century of the history of New England. Auspicious indeed; bringing a happiness beyond the common allotment of Providence to men; full of present joy, and gilding with bright beams the prospect of futurity, is the dawn that awakens us to the commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Living at an epoch which naturally marks the progress of the history of our native land, we have come hither to celebrate the great event with which that history commenced. Forever honored be this, the place of our fathers' refuge! Forever remembered the day which saw them, weary and distressed, broken in everything but spirit, poor in all but faith and courage, at last secure from the dangers of wintry seas, and impressing this shore with the first footsteps of civilised man! . . .

We have come to this Rock, to record here our homage for our Pilgrim Fathers; our sympathy in their sufferings; our gratitude for their labors; our admiration of their virtues; our veneration for their piety, and our attachment to those principles of civil and religious liberty, which they encountered, the dangers of the ocean, the storms of heaven, the violence of the savages, disease, exile and famine, to enjoy and to establish. And we would leave here, also, for the generations which are rising up rapidly to fill our places, some proof that we have endeavored to transmit the great inheritance unimpaired; that in our estimate of public principles and private virtue; in our veneration of religion and piety; in our devotion to civil and religious liberty; in our regard to whatever advances human knowledge, or improves human happiness, we are not altogether unworthy of our origin.

There is a local feeling connected with this occasion too strong to be resisted—a sort of genius of the place, which inspires and awes us. We feel that we are on the spot where the first scene of our history was laid; where the hearths and altars of New England were first placed; where Christianity, and civilisation, and letters made their first lodgment, in a vast extent of country, covered with a wilderness and peopled by roving barbarians. We are here at the season of the year at which the event took place. The imagination irresistibly and rapidly draws around us the principal features and the leading characters in the original scene. We cast our eyes abroad on the ocean and we see where the little bark, with the interesting group upon its deck, made its slow progress to the shore. We look around us and behold the hills and promontories where the anxious eyes of our fathers first saw the places of habitation and of rest. We feel the cold which benumbed and listen to the winds which pierced them. Beneath us is the Rock on which New England received the feet of the Pilgrims. We seem even to behold them as they struggle with the elements, and, with toilsome efforts, gain the shore. We listen to the chiefs in council; we see the unexampled exhibition of female fortitude and resignation; we hear the whisperings of youthful impatience, and we see, what a painter of our own has also represented by his pencil, chilled and shivering childhood, houseless, but for a mother's arms; couchless, but for a mother's breast, till our own blood almost freezes. The mild dignity of Carver and of Bradford; the decisive and soldierlike air and manner of Standish; the devout Brewster; the enterprising Allerton; the general firmness and thoughtfulness of the whole band; their conscious joy for dangers escaped; their deep solicitude about dangers to come; their trust in Heaven; their high religious faith, full of confidence and anticipation—all of these seem to belong to this place and to be present upon this occasion, to fill us with reverence and admiration.

The settlement of New England by the colony which landed here on the 22nd of December, 1620, although not the first European establishment in what now constitutes the United States, was yet so peculiar in its causes and character, and has been followed, and must still be followed, by such consequences as to give it a high claim to lasting commemoration. On these causes and consequences, more than on its immediately attendant circumstances, its importance as a historical event depends. Great actions and striking occurrences, having excited a temporary admiration, often pass away and are forgotten, because they leave no lasting results affecting the prosperity and happpiness of communities. . . .

"If we conquer," said the Athenian commander on the morning of that decisive day [Marathon]—"if we conquer, we shall make Athens the greatest city of Greece." A prophecy, how well fulfilled! "If God prosper us," might have been the more appropriate language of our Fathers when they landed upon this Rock; "If God prosper us, we shall here begin a work which shall last for ages; we shall plant here a new society, in the principles of the fullest liberty and the purest religion; we shall subdue this wilderness which is before us; we shall fill this region of the great continent, which stretches almost from pole to pole, with civilisation and Christianity; the temples of the true God shall rise, where now ascends the smoke of idolatrous sacrifice; fields and gardens, the flowers of Summer and the waving and golden harvest of Autumn, shall extend over a thousand hills and stretch along a thousand valleys, never yet, since the creation, reclaimed to the use of civilised man. We shall whiten this coast with the canvas of a prosperous commerce; we shall stud this long and winding shore with a hundred cities. That which we sow in weakness shall be raised in strength. From our sincere but houseless worship there shall spring splendid temples to record God's goodness; from the simplicity of our social union there shall arise wise and politic constitutions of government, full of the liberty which we ourselves bring and breathe; from our zeal for learning institutions shall spring which shall scatter the light of knowledge throughout the land, and, in time, paying back where they have borrowed, shall contribute their part to the great aggregate of human knowledge; and our descendants, through all generations, shall look back to this spot and to this hour with unabated affection and regard."

A brief remembrance of the causes which led to the settlement of this place; some account of the peculiarities and characteristic qualities of that settlement, as distinguished from other instances of colonisation; a short notice of the progress of New England in the great interests of society, during the century which is now elapsed; with a few observations on the principles upon which society and government are established in this country—comprise all that can be attempted and much more that can be satisfactorily performed on the present occasion.

Of the motives which influenced the first settlers to a voluntary exile, induced them to relinquish their native country and to seek an asylum in this then unexplored wilderness, the first and principal no doubt were connected with religion. They sought to enjoy a higher degree of religious freedom and what they esteemed a purer form of religious worship than was allowed to their choice or presented to their imitation in the Old World. The love of religious liberty is a stronger sentiment, when fully excited, than an attachment to civil or political freedom. That freedom which the conscience demands, and which men feel bound by their hopes of salvation to contend for, can hardly fail to be attained. Conscience, in the cause of religion and the worship of the Deity, prepares the mind to act and to suffer beyond almost all other causes. It sometimes gives an impulse so irresistible that no fetters of power or of opinion can withstand it. History instructs us that this love of religious liberty, a compound sentiment in the breast of man, made up of the clearest sense of right and the highest conviction of duty, is able to look the sternest despotism in the face, and with means apparently most inadequate to shake principalities and powers. There is a boldness, a spirit of daring, in religious reformers, not to be measured by the general rules which control men's purposes and actions. If the hand of power be laid upon it, this only seems to augment its force and its elasticity, and to cause its action to be more formidable and terrible. Human invention has devised nothing, human power has compassed nothing, that can forcibly restrain it when it breaks forth. . . .

It is certain that, although many of them were republicans in principle, we have no evidence that our New England ancestors woud have emigrated, as they did, from their own native country, become wanderers in Europe, and finally undertaken the establishment of a colony here, merely from their dislike of the political systems of Europe. They fled not so much from the civil government as from the hierarchy and the laws which enforced conformity to the Church establishment. Mr. Robinson had left England as early as 1608 on account of the persecutions for nonconformity, and had retired to Holland. He left England from no disappointed ambition in affairs of State, from no regrets at the want of preferment in the Church, nor from any motive of distinction or of gain. Uniformity in matters of religion was pressed with such extreme rigor that a voluntary exile seemed the most eligible mode of escaping from the penalties of non-compliance. The accession of Elizabeth had, it is true, quenched the fires of Smithfield and put an end to the easy acquisition of the crown of martyrdom. Her long reign had established the Reformation, but toleration was a virtue beyond her conception and beyond the age. She left no example of it to her successor, and he was not of a character which rendered it probable that a sentiment either so wise or so liberal should originate with him. At the present period it seems incredible that the learned, accomplished, unassuming and inoffensive Robinson should neither be tolerated in his own peaceable mode of worship in his own country nor suffered quietly to depart from it. Yet such was the fact. He left his country by stealth, that he might elsewhere enjoy those rights which ought to belong to men in all countries. . . .

As this scene passes before us, we can hardly forbear asking, whether this be a band of malefactors and felons flying from justice? What are their crimes, that they hide themselves in darkness? To what punishment are they exposed, that to avoid it men and women and children thus encounter the surf of the North Sea and the terrors of a night storm? What induces this armed pursuit and this arrest of fugitives of all ages and both sexes? Truth does not allow us to answer these inquiries in a manner that does credit to the wisdom or the justice of the times. This was not the flight of guilt, but of virture. It was a humble and peaceable religion flying from causeless oppression. It was conscience attempting to escape from the arbitrary rule of Stuarts. It was Robinson and Brewster, leading off their little band from their native soil, at first to find shelter on the shores of the neighboring continent, but ultimately to come hither; and having surmounted all difficulties and braved a thousand dangers, to find here a place of refuge and of rest. Thanks be to God that this spot was honored as the asylum of religious liberty. May its standard, reared here, remain forever! May it rise up as high as heaven, till its banner shall fan the air of both continents and wave as a glorious ensign of peace and security to the nations!

The peculiar character, condition and circumstances of the colonies which introduced civilisation and an English race into New England afford a most interesting and extensive topic of discussion. On these much of our subsequent character and fortune has depended. Their influence has essentially affected our whole history through the two centuries which have elapsed; and as they have become intimately connected with government, laws and property, as well as with our opinions on the subjects of religion and civil liberty, that influence is likely to continue to be felt through the centuries which shall succeed. . . .

Different, indeed, most widely different, from all these instances of emigration and plantation were the condition, the purposes and the prospects of our fathers when they established their infant colony upon this spot. They came hither to a land from which they were never to return. Hither they had brought, and here they were to fix, their hopes, their attachments and their objects. Some natural tears they shed as they left the pleasant abodes of their fathers, and some emotions they suppressed when the white cliffs of their native country, now seen for the last time, grew dim to their sight. They were acting, however, upon a resolution not to be changed. With whatever stifled regrets, with whatever occasional hesitation, with whatever appealing apprehensions which might sometimes arise with force to shake the firmest purpose, they had yet committed themselves to heaven and the elements; and a thousand leagues of water soon interposed to separate them forever from the region which gave them birth. A new existence awaited them here; and when they saw these shores, rough, cold, barbarous and barren as then they were, they beheld their country. That mixed and strong feeling which we call love of country, and which is, in general, never extinguished in the heart of man, grasped and embraced its proper object here. Whatever constitutes country, except the earth and the sun, all the moral causes of affection and attachment, which operate upon the heart, they had brought with them to their new abode. Here were now their families and friends, their homes and their property. Before they reached the shore they had established the elements of a social system, and at a much earlier period had settled their forms of religious worship. At the moment of their landing, therefore, they possessed institutions of government and institutions of religion; and friends and families, and social and religious institutions, established by consent, founded on choice and preference, how nearly do these fill up our whole idea of country! The morning that beamed on the first night of their repose saw the Pilgrims already established in their country. They were political institutions, and civil liberty and religious worship. Poetry has fancied nothing in the wanderings of herces so distinct and characteristic. Here was man, indeed, unprotected and unprovided for, on the shore of a rude and fearful wilderness; but it was politic, intelligent and educated man. Everything was civilised but the physical world. Institutions containing in substance all that ages had done for human government were established in a forest. Cultivated mind was to act on uncultivated nature; and, more than all, a government and a country were to commence, with the very first foundations laid under the divine light of the Christian religion. Happy auspices of a happy futurity! Who would wish that his country's existence had otherwise begun? Who would desire the power of going back to the ages of fable? Who would wish for an origin obscured in the darkness of antiquity? Who would wish for other emblazoning of his country's heraldry, or other ornaments of her genealogy, than to be able to say that her first existence was with intelligence; her first breath the inspirations of liberty; her first principle the truth of divine religion? . . .

New England had submitted to the violence of James II., not longer than Old England. Not only was it reserved to Massachusetts that on her soil should be acted the first scene of that great revolutionary drama which was to take place near a century afterward, but the English revolution itself, as far as the colonies were concerned, commenced in Boston. A direct and forcible resistance to the authority of James II, was the seizure and imprisonment of Andros in April, 1689. The pulse of liberty beat as high in the extremities as at the heart. The vigorous feeling of the colony burst out before it was known how the parent country would finally conduct itself. The King's representative, Sir Edmund Andros, was a prisoner in the castle at Boston before it was, or could, be known that the King himself had ceased to exercise his full dominion on the English throne.

Before it was known here whether the invasion of the Prince of Orange would or could prove successful; as soon only as it was known that it had been undertaken, the people of Massachusetts, at the imminent hazard of their lives and fortunes, had accomplished the revolution as far as respected themselves. It is probable that, reasoning on general principles and the known attachment of the English people to their Constitution and liberties, and their deep and fixed dislike of the King's religion and politics, the people of New England expected a catastrophe fatal to the power of the reigning Prince. Yet it was not either certain enough or near enough to come to their aid against the authority of the Crown in that crisis which had arrived, and in which they trusted to put themselves, relying on God and their own courage. There were spirits in Massachusetts congenial with the spirits of the distinguished friends of the revolution in England. There were those who were fit to associate with the boldest asserters of civil liberty; and Mather himself, then in England, was not unworthy to be ranked with those sons of the church whose firmness and spirit in resisting kingly encroachment in religion entitled them to the gratitude of their own and succeeding ages. . . .

In New England the War of the Revolution commenced. I address those who remember the memorable 19th of April, 1775; who shortly after saw the burning spires of Charlestown; who behind the deeds of Prescott, and heard the voice of Putnam amidst the storm of war, and saw

(Continued on Page 15)

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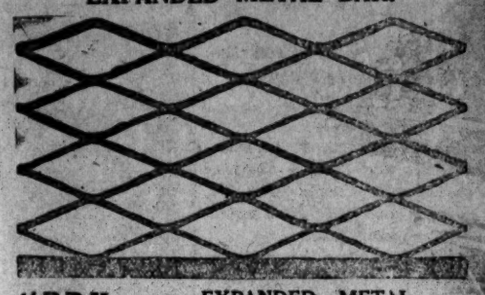

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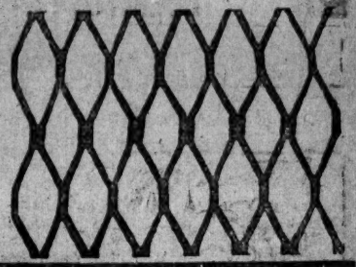

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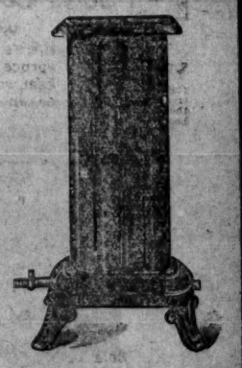

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Musical Matters -:- By Ronald B. Hurry

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SOME TYPICAL ORCHESTRAL COMBINATIONS

Before coming to a final review of the orchestra from Haydn to Strauss and Elgar, we have the department known as Percussion briefly to review. The 'kitchen instruments' when treated with the restraint proper to the orchestra are capable of contributing fine effects; whilst the continuous use of 'big drum and cymbals' as in the traveling theater-orchestra becomes a nerve-racking torture.

The Kettledrums or Timpani (not Tympani, as sometimes misspelt) are copper basins with the mouths covered with parchment. By means of the T screws round the rim the parchment can be tightened or loosened so that the pitch of the drums is raised or lowered. This can take place, within certain limits, in the course of a piece. The kettledrums therefore play actual fixed notes, as directed by the composer, and not the indeterminate notes of the big Bass Drum or the small Side Drum. The Big Drum and the Side Drum are used as mere noise-makers, or to add a martial sound, whereas the kettledrums are tuned to two notes—sometimes more then two drums are employed—and either a 'roll' or detached notes can be played whenever the harmony of the rest of the orchestra allows of their use.

At the composer's direction the kettledrummer often plays most delicately and quite poetically. He gets little credit for it because most people are not on the lookout for his softer notes. The orchestral listener with an ear for refinements will be interested to try to distinguish the soft drum notes from the plucked (pizzicato) of 'cellos and double-basses. The two are sometimes very similar.

Although the horrible banging of big drum and cymbals, (sometimes attached, as in the small orchestras where noise has to drown the thinness of the music), is never employed in the orchestra proper, both instruments are capable of remarkable effect when duly calculated. The big drum creates the illusion of sounding almost any deep note that is being played at the time, and a soft stroke with a kettledrum-stick on the cymbals, the jingle of the tambourine or triangle may lend a peculiar pleasant 'edge' at the psychological moment, creating an atmosphere of magic and illusion for the successful exploiting of weird or pungent harmonies.

The occasional clash of the two cymbal plates adds that touch of red to a climax which nothing else can replace. The effect of these latter instruments is so well known, and the instruments themselves are so commonly recognised, that all we need point out is the sparing use that is made of them, their effect in the orchestra being in inverse proportion to the frequency with which the composer uses them.

Other less frequently used instruments may be noticed from time to time, but most of them rank much as the 'effects' at a cinema. The Glockenspiel is a combination of metal bars, each tuned to a note, and struck by hammers. Tubular bells and xylophone are sometimes employed.

We have omitted to mention the Harp as a stringed instrument, as it does not come under the description of 'bowed instruments.' The harp had no place in the classical orchestra, but modern writers use it a great deal.

It should be understood that the substitution of a piano for a harp is most unsatisfactory, for the pianoforte owes its position as a solo instrument *against* the orchestra (as in piano concertos) to the very fact that it refuses to blend with orchestral qualities. The harp, so much less metalic and entirely lacking in the 'percussion' of the pianoforte, on the other hand, makes a lovely background to the separate qualities of strings, horns, wood-wind or brass, blending with any o f these or with the entire orchestra.

THE HAYDN ORCHESTRA LATER 18TH CENTURY

The tendency in orchestral writing has been consistently towards larger combinations. New instruments are intrdouced and larger masses of the old ones called for. Haydn—the 'Father of the Symphony'—uses the following in the 'Drum Roll' symphony:—Wood-wind, (eight players), two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons. Brass, (four players), two horns, two trumpets. Percussion, (one player), two kettledrums. Strings, first and second violins, violas, 'cellos and double-basses.

THE BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY EARLY 19TH CENTURY

A typical work of the composer gives us his average demands. The famous Fifth Symphony requires: Wood-wind, (ten players), as above, adding one piccolo flute, and one double bassoon. Brass (seven players), as in Haydn, plus three trombones (alto, tenor, and bass). Percussion, as before —(one player) two kettledrums. Strings, as in the case of Haydn; but Beethoven would have a larger number to each 'part.' (Here we are dealing only with the numbers employed, not with Beethoven's vast innovations in writing more independently for the lower strings).

THE ELGAR ORCHESTRA EARLY 20TH CENTURY

When we come to examine the score of Elgar's Second Symphony we find that instead of groups of two instruments, they appear in families of three or more. The oboe family totals five (two oboes, plus cor Anglais, plus Bassoon, plus double bassoon) And the horns are now normally four, (capable of many more notes than were Beethoven's). A high clarinet has come in from the military band and a bass clarinet has been added. Trumpets are now three, and trombones the same, plus the bass tuba, (also an instrument adapted from the military brass-bass). To the percussion we have added one side-drum, and one tambourine (each one player), one big drum and cymbals (one player). There are two harps, and to balance all these additional instruments the string players will have to be greatly increased beyond the number required by Beethoven. Each of the string departments, 1st, and 2nd violins, violas, 'cellos, etc., are frequently divided up into separate parts.

Counting Haydn's total strings at 15, his entire symphony players would number 27. Beethoven's orchestra for the Fifth Symphony would number 42 to 45 players, whilst Elgar's Second Symphony would employ 13 wood-wind players, 11 brass players, three percussion, two harps, and some fifty or sixty strings, altogether a body of 80 to 90 players, according to the strings obtainable.

SOME HINTS ON LISTENING

In learing to listen to an orchestra, note passages played by strings alone, by wood-wind alone, and by brass alone, and get the effect well into your mind. Then notice passages where individual instruments are used in contrast with others, as, for instance, where a snatch of melody is given to flute, to oboe, and to clarinet in turn. Try, in short, to hear what is being done and to notice who is going it. At first the eyes may be used to help the ears. In time, (and often more quickly than we expect), the power of hearing will improve so that a great deal is noticed that was formerly missed, and our enjoyment is enhanced proportionately.

In early stages, and for this purpose alone, Haydn and Mozart will be found of more use than Beethoven, and Beethoven (later) will be of more use than Strauss and Elgar. The smaller bands are in this way a sort of laboratory for the work of preparation, leading up to the great concert halls of London and New York with their bands of three or four times as many players. Clarinet tone may be studied in listening to any military band, and the opportunities to observe cornet and flute tones, trombone, saxophone, and trumpet effects are likely to be as numerous as the most diligent would require in these days of freak combinations in our dancing halls. The great difference is that any one tone done to death ceases to be distinctive, whilst the orchestral composer uses the nicest calculation in his color scheme, which must follow the mood of the music itself. It is not every musician that can stand a jazz band, but a little, now and again is a good study in coloring! I learned only the other day, (for day it was by then) of the uses of a hard hat placed over the bell of a trumpet and used interchangeably with the trumpet mute. A saxophone with a silk hand kerchief wapped round the bell has been known do duty for a missing basse under the Town Hall conductor's baton. But that is telling out of school.

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Far East News Notes

RETURN OF GENERAL OI MEANS A BIG RECEPTION

It is expected that General Oi, who was recently relieved of his post of Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops in Siberia, and has been promoted to be War Councillor, will make "a triumphal return" to Tokio at the end of this month or early next month

As was in the case of the return of his predecessor, General Baron Otani, to Tokio, the Emperor and the Crown Prince will send their respective military aides de camp to Tokio station to meet the returning General. A guard of honor will also be attached to the General on the occasion. On his arrival at the station, he will pay visits to the Army General Staff and the War Office to submit reports on military affairs under his jurisdiction. Afterwards, he will proceed to Hayama, where their Majesties the Emperor and Empress are staying, and will submit a detailed report to them.

KOBE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ARE JAPANESE

The Asahi announces the commencement of activity by the newly organised American-Japanese Association in the near future.

It is also reported that the Association has recently appointed Mr. Tamura, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, its president, and six managers, including Mr. Kimura, the Head of the Municipal Social Department. In addition, some 20 Kobe gentlemen have been selected as assistant managers. Messrs. Midzushima, of the Kobe Higher Commercial School, Ariyoshi, the Governor, Sakurai, the Mayor of Kobe, Hattori and Kashima, ex-Governor and Mayor, and the American Consul at Kobe, have besides been appointed honorary members.

D'ANNUNZIO WOULD FLY OVER INLAND SEA

Mr. Kurushima Takeo has been on an extensive tour of inspection in the West, particularly with regard to juvenile education and home life after the war is now on his way home by the Shinyo-maru, says the Kobe Chronicle.

During his stay in Italy he visited Fiume and was introduced to Mr. D'Annunzio, through Mr. Shimoi, a great friend of Mr. D'Annunzio and one of the best known Japanese among the Italians. In a wireless message to the Asahi sent from the Shinyo-maru, Mr. Kurushima says that at the interview he had with Mr. D'Annunzio, the poet-patriot expressed a fervent desire to visit Japan as soon as the Fiume question was settled. The flight between Rome and Tokio, which was carried out some time ago, was arranged by him, because of his dislike for the sea. Mr. Kurushia says that if Mr. D'Annunzio ever flies to Japan he will have one of his landing places on an island in the Inland Sea, for which he has such a longing.

There are Inland Sea ports which have natural facilities for exploits in the manner of Fiume, but the police would never allow Mr. D'Annunzio to perform such stunts here. That is one of the points where, with the best intentions, he would fail to find any similarity between Japan and Italy.

NEW KOREA DIVISION APPROVED BY TANAKA

The Japanese forces in Korea will be reinforced by the addition of one more division, probably the Utsunomiya Division, unless plans approved Thursday by General Tanaka, Minister of War, fail to meet approval by the Imperial Diet. General Oba, Commander of Japanese garrisons in Korea, returned to his post in Korea with the assurance of the War Minister that needed reinforcements would be forthcoming, and all arrangements for the transfer of a division from Japan to that section were approved, according to the Hochi.

A high official, quoted in the Hochi, says that there are at present only two divisions of Japanese troops stationed in Korea. The frontier of 600 miles is defended by the joint forces of only 150 policemen and gendarmes. The peace and order of Korea, this official thinks, are constantly endangered by threatened invasions from Korean marauders in Chihli and Fengtie, aided by Bolsheviks in the Ussuri region. More than one third of the estimated budget of Y160,000,000 for Korea must be spent for armament, against these in[illegible], the official believes.

In order because no unnecessary excitement on the part of foreign nations Japanese have decided not to raise a new division but rather to transfer one of the divisions now stationed in Japan, and thus need protection where it is most needed and at the same time give more room in Japan where facilities for handling troops are not the best.

The Hochi believes that the proposed bill for sending the division will be passed by the Imperial Diet without serious question, soon after General Tanaka proposes it.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY JANUARY 30, 1921

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	CBA	Fr.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY.							
Swatow and Hongkong..	Choysang	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Suwa Maru		16.30				
Japan, Canada, U.S. Europe via U.S.A. ..	Nile	..	z14.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	E. of Russia	14.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Manila and Hongkong	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe ...	Nile	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Nagasaki Canada U. S. A. and Europe	Nile			14.00			
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Choysang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
TOMORROW.							
Hongkong and Canton....	Sinklang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Sinklang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, Ind[illegible] & Europe Via Suez.....	Delta	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Hongkong, St[illegible]its, India & Europe via Suez	Delta	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	19.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Feb. 1							
Hongkong and Canton ...	China	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	Kansu	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
[illegible] Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
[illegible] Ports	Omi M.	19.00					18.30
[illegible] Ports	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Yusang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Feb. 2							
[illegible], H'kong & C'ton....	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
[illegible] and Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
[illegible] H'kong & C'ton....	Kansu	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Singapore direct	China	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Thursday, February 3.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo....	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo....	Tungchow	..	8.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	China		11.00	..	..	..	
Friday, February 4.							
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Himalaya M.	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
U.S.A. via Seattle	*W. Jessup	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, February 5.							
Manila Direct	Ecuador	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30

* Parcel mail only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.

E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Taingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

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Labor Crisis In England

(Continued from Page 12)

a combination of workers in a trade was subject to rigorous penalties. The grounds on which repression was introduced appear to have been found in the increase of trade unionism among workers of various kinds. Operatives combinations were regarded as being in the nature of mutiny against their employers and masters, destructive of the "discipline" necessary to the expension of trade, and interfering with the right of the employer to "do what he liked with his own." Repressive legislation was bitterly opposed, but remained in full operation until 1824-25. Thereafter it was gradually relaxed, and during the Victorian period trade unions had a favorable opportunity to develop. Progress up to 1914, however, cannot be regarded as rapid. In that year the total membership of the unions which represented organised labor stood at 2,961,885 and the aggregate funds of the unions amounted to £3,913,253. In the last six years an extraordinary advance has been recorded.

According to the monthly review published by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress—a body which may be regarded as in every way representative—the unions affiliated with the congress had in August this year a total membership of 6,790,662 and accumulated funds aggregating £8,713,767. These figures suggest that organised labor at the present moment constitutes, with the dependents of its members, at least one-third of the total population of the United Kingdom. Such a force obedient to a single command might be sufficient to paralyse the community by united action and offers a mighty instrument to tempt the ambitions of a dictator. The dictator has not arisen, and there are no signs that trade unionists as a body desire his appearance or would be prepared to follow his leading if he could be found. The nearest approach to a scheme of united action which has yet come to an experimental stage is the creation of the Triple Alliance of miners, railway men and transport workers, and the partners in this combination have shown no eagerness to use their full power to put pressure on the community. Since the alliance was formed there has been a national strike of railway men, and the recent coal strike, and in neither case has there been sympathetic stoppage of work by the two partners not directly concerned in the dispute.

SPLIT AMONG REVOLUTIONARIES

Communism envies, hates and villifies trade unionism, but may be regarded as more noisy than dangerous. The British way of allowing agitators to blow off all the steam they wish works out well in practice. Wild words shouted in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon are mostly lost in the air. The orators have been proclaiming the "Revolution" for years, but it is doubtful whether the two communist parties—there is a split in the revolutionary ranks which I will explain later on—can muster between them 5,000 paying members throughout the whole of the country. In South Wales and the Clyde district of Scotland the rank and file of the trade movement are extreme in their claims on industry and sections of them are in the habit of singing "The Red Flag" at meetings and demonstrations, but few of them are convinced communists.

Before dealing in greater detail with the activities of extremists it will be better to review the trade union and official political labor movement which at the present time must be accepted as the representative organisations through which the workers seek to achieve their aspirations. I have said that the latest returns show the aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom to be 6,790,662. The most powerful unions and their memberships are as follows:

Union.	Membership.
Miners' Federation of Great Britain	900,000
National Union of Railway Men	481,000
National Union of General Workers	444,361
Workers' Union	495,000
Amalgamated Engineering Union	328,930
Amalgamated Association of of Operative Cotton Spinners	25,000
Card and Blowing Room Operatives	76,000
Carpenters', Cabinet Makers' and Joiners' Amalgamated Society	152,033
National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives	101,000
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Workers' Union	119,819
National Sailors' and Firemen's Union	75,000
Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders	100,000
Agricultural Workers' Union	130,000
Electrical Trades Union	55,000
Printing and Paper Workers	70,000
Textile Workers, General Union	90,996
Weavers, Northern Counties Amal	218,620
Union of Post Office Workers	80,000
Shop Assistants	89,000
United Vehicle Workers	100,000
National Union of Vehicle Workers	30,000
Women Workers' Federation	30,000

In all more than two hundred separate unions are affiliated with the Trade Union Congress, and it is interesting to note that recent affiliations have associated with the congress bodies of workers who not many years ago would have regarded the holding of trade union principles as "not quite respectable." In this respect one may call attention to the Actors' Association with 6,000 members, the Variety Artistes Federation with 5,000, the National Union of Journalists, 5,000; the National Union of Teachers, 10,000, and the Amalgamated Musicians' Union, 17,000.

The great development of trade unions and the adoption of trade union methods by "black coated" workers must be ascribed in great measure to the reluctance in past years of employers to concede fair wages and conditions of employment in a voluntary spirit. What the workers have secured they have obtained by fighting or through the pressure made possible by combination. It was never sufficient that a percentage of employers were anxious without trade union compulsion to improve the lot of their workers. The extent to which they could increase wages was determined by the competition of less scrupulous masters who would not yield a shilling unless it was forced out of them. Even today the workers least remunerated for their services are those engaged in industries which are not strongly organised.

There are still employers who seem unable to learn anything from the experience of others. In certain trades where the workers were unable to help themselves the State has had to interfere to secure for them a subsistence wage. This is done through the medium of trade boards. The boards are set up under an act of Parliament designed to secure the fixing of minimum rates of wages for stated industries. Each board consists of representatives of the employers and the workpeople in the trade, together with several persons (usually three) appointed by the Minister of Labor. Apart from their primary function of fixing legal minimum rates of payment the boards are also under a statutory obligation to consider questions on industrial matters referred to them by Government departments, and are authorised by statute to make recommendations with regard to industrial conditions in their trades. Among the trades to which the act has already been applied are those concerned with boot repairing, chinmaking, the manufacture of brooms and brushes, hollow-ware, confectionery, paper box making, paper bag making, shirtmaking and the tailoring and tobacco trades.

Clerks, civil servants, school teachers, musicians and similar workers have found it necessary to resort to combination to secure salaries which so far as minimum rates are concerned are little if any better now than the weekly wage earned by unskilled but organised labor.

"DIRECT ACTION" DISAPPROVED

On the whole it cannot be contended that the trade unions have abused their power. During the last eighteen months several attempts have been made to persuade the movement to use industrial or "direct action" to achieve political ends, but the majority of the leaders of the unions are averse to such a policy. Among the miners it found a certain amount of approval owing to a belief that nationalisation of the mines might be forced by a strike, but a special Trade Union Congress refused support for any "down tools" movement for such a purpose. The miners themselves now agree that nationalisation must fought for politically through the ballot box and not by strike action. Only one "direct action" decision of importance has yet been taken. This related to the formation in conjunction with the Labor Party of a council of action to watch the progress of the war between Poland and Soviet Russia and was designed to prevent intervention on behalf of Poland by the British Government. As intervention was never contemplated, the Council of Action has not had occasion to test how far the members of the unions would respond to a call to cease work for a non-industrial object.

On industrial questions just now there is some rather muddled thinking by the less intelligent leaders and a good deal of mischievous propaganda within the unions by extremists, who would like to overthrow the existing officials and replace them. The time has now undoubtedly come when applications for higher wages can no longer be entertained in many trades without actual injury to industry and the community. Where leaders and workers have gone most wrong is in restricting output with the idea that in this way unemployment will be avoided. Unemployment before the war was a spectre which continually haunted many classes of workers. During the war, both in and out of the army, they learned "how to make a job last," and this spirit has been carried back into workshops which have to conduct business on an economic footing. "Ca' canny" it is alleged is particularly marked in the building trades and has forced up the cost of house building to a level which would be prohibitive but for the Government subsidy granted to builders engaged on housing schemes.

INCENTIVE TO CO-OPERATE

Several prominent trade union leaders have not been afraid to expose the fallacy of the contention that a slowing down of production is a remedy against unemployment, but large numbers of workers have yet to be convinced on the subject. The Government is fully awake to the necessity of getting greater production, and for this reason insisted that any further advance in wages granted to the miners should be made dependent on output. In a rather indirect way they carried their point, and the settlement gives the miners the most direct incentive to cut more coal that men could have as a pocket incentive. The settlement goes further than this. It makes not only wages but the coal owners' profits variable as output varies. Therefore, for the first time since the owners were guaranteed their profits on pre-war basis—this was done under Government control of the industry—both owners and work people are given the same incentive to co-operate for greater production. The miners have hitherto contended, probably with a good deal of justification, that they were hindered in any effort to increase output by obstacles put in their way by the employers.

During the last four years the position has been that the owners were assured of at least their pre-war profits, but had no great inducement to create additional profits, as nine-tenths of these were seized by the Government for the Exchequer. It would have been contrary to human nature if they had helped to develop production involving the more rapid exhaustion of their wasting assets—i.e., the coal within a practicable radius of their pit-shafts—under such a limitation of their share of the proceeds. It is in the offer of a pecuniary incentive to both parties to get more coal that hope may be taken that the recent settlement will result in increased output. There does not seem to be any real prospect that the system will be applied to other industries, as these have not been subject to control like the coal mines. In industry generally the best hope of better production must be looked for in the instinct of self-preservation on the part of the workers. As soon as men find, as they are beginning to find now, that inadequacy of output means scarcity of employment instead of security of employment, they may be trusted to adapt their methods to the circumstances.

THE WHITLEY COUNCILS

There can be no doubt that British firms are losing orders every day because of their inability to quote firm prices, and the trade unions, particularly the rank and file membership, must realise that firm prices cannot be quoted so long as they continue to add one wage demand to another. If, as is now probable, food prices and the cost of clothing and other articles fall to an appreciable extent, the men may prove willing to listen to reason and agree that for a definite period present wages shall be stabilised and efforts made to increase output. The vast majority of the trade unionists are not fools.

Once the workers have sufficiently grasped the dangers of the present situation Whitley councils may be expected to play a greater part in regulating conditions of employment. The origin and character of these councils may be explained as follows:

In March, 1917, a Government-appointed subcommittee which had considered the "Relations of Employers and Employed" presented "an interim report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils." This is generally known as the Whitley report and takes it familiar title from the name of the Chairman of the committee. The report recommended:

1. The establishment of joint standing industrial councils, composed of representatives of employer and employed, regard being paid to the various sections of the industry and classes of labor employed.

2. The setting up by these national councils of district councils representative of the trade unions and of the employers' associations in a district, to be created or developed out of the existing machinery for negotiations in the various trades.

3. The establishment in particular works of works committees of the management and the workers.

THE GUILD MOVEMENT

It was suggested that the councils should consider such questions as the settlement of the general principles governing the conditions of employment, the establishment of regular methods of negotiation and means of assuring to the work people the greatest possible security of earnings and employment without undue restriction upon change of occupation or employers. Neither employers nor trade unions received the report with marked enthusiasm, but during the last two years councils have been created in over fifty industries and have performed very useful service.

Some attention has been directed recently to what is known as the Guild movement. Guild socialism is comparatively a new idea which is piling up a literature of its own and securing many adherents. In its initial stages it may be described as a compromise between the old conception of socialism (a collectivist conception of the supremacy of the State as the owner and controller of all the means of life), and the later conception of syndicalism which would eliminate the State and intrust the ownership and control of each industry to the workers of that industry. Guild Socialists believe that all industries should be owned by the State, run by the workers in the respective industries, but sufficiently controlled by the State to prevent one industry preying on another.

A phase of the movement may be observed in the local creation of building guilds which are at present seeking to get contracts from municipal authorities for the operation of housing schemes.

Some theorists have an opinion that unrest might be diminished and labor aspirations satisfied if employers admitted their workpeople to a share in the management of their businesses. A few experiments in co-partnership have been tried, but it would be difficult to point to any substantial firm in the country which has really surrendered one iota of its managerial powers to work people, nor to any firm which has the least intention of doing so. On the contrary, it may be recalled that in August this year the engineering employers threatened to lock out the electricians and bring to a standstill half a million men because a branch of the electrical trade union objected to the actions of a non-union foreman in a particular works at Penistone, near Sheffield. The extent to which employers in that case were prepared to go rather than abandon their rights to appoint and instruct their own foremen may be regarded as the measure of the resistance of employers to the concession of any share in management to their employes.

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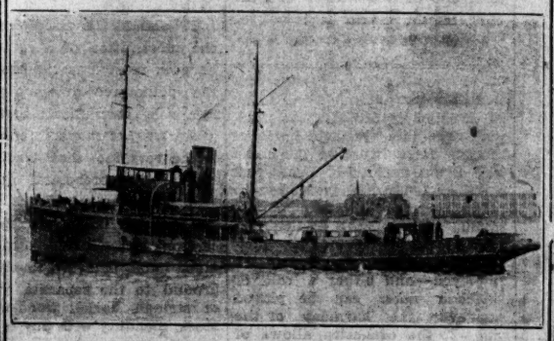
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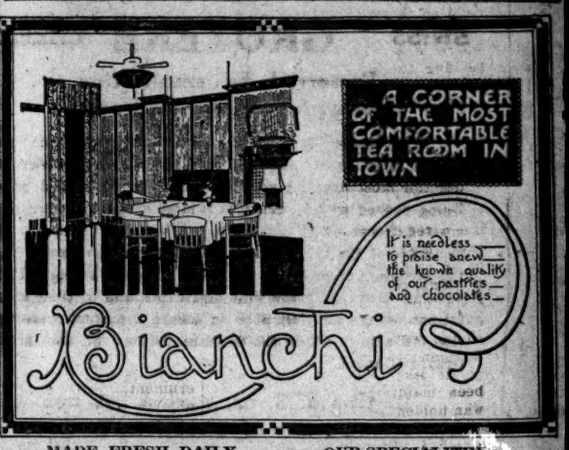
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Webster On The Pilgrims

(Continued from Page 12)

the generous Warren fall, the first distinguished victim in the cause of liberty. It would be superfluous to say that no portion of the country did more than the States of New England to bring the revolutionary struggle to a successful issue. It is scarcely less to her credit that she saw early the necessity of a closer union of the States and gave an efficient and indispensable aid to the establishment and organisation of the Federal Government. . . .

The nature and constitution of society and government in this country are interesting topics to which I would devote what remains of the time allowed to this occasion. Of our system of government, the first thing to be said is that it is really and practically a free system. It originates entirely with the people and rests on no other foundation than their assent. To judge of its actual operation, it is not enough to look merely at the form of its construction. The practical character of government depends often on a variety of considerations, besides the abstract frame of its constitutional organisation. Among these are the condition and tenure of property, the laws regulating its alienation and descent, the presence or absence of a military power, an armed or unarmed yeomanry, the spirit of the age, and the degree of general intelligence. In these respects it cannot be denied that the circumstances of this country are most favorable to the hope of maintaining the government of a great nation on principles entirely popular. In the absence of military power, the nature of government must essentially depend on the manner in which property is holden and distributed. There is a natural influence belonging to property, whether it exists in many hands or few; and it is on the rights of property that both despotism and unrestrained popular violence ordinarily commence their attacks. Our ancestors began their system of government here under a condition of comparative equality in regard to wealth, and their early laws were of a nature to favor and continue this equality. A republican form of government rests not more on political constitutions than on those laws which regulate the descent and transmission of property. Governments like ours could not have been maintained where property was holden according to the principles of the feudal system, nor, on the other hand, could the feudal constitution possibly exist with us.

Our New England ancestors brought hither no great capitals from Europe; and if they had, there was nothing productive in which they could have been invested. They left behind them the whole feudal policy of the other continent. They broke away at once from the system of military service established in the dark ages, and which continues down even to the present time, more or less to affect the condition of property all over Europe. They came to a new country. There were, as yet, no lands yielding rent and no tenants rendering service. The whole soil was unreclaimed from barbarism. They were themselves, either from their original condition or from the necessity of their common interest, nearly on a general level in respect to property. Their situation demanded a parceling out and division of the lands; and it may be fairly said that this necessary act fixed the future frame and form of their government. The character of their political institutions was determined by the fundamental laws respecting property. The laws rendered estates divisible among sons and daughters. The right of primogeniture, at first limited and curtailed, was afterward abolished. The property was all freehold. The entailment of estates, long trusts and the other processes for fettering and tying up inheritances were not applicable to the condition of society and seldom made use of. On the contrary, alienation of the land was every way facilitated, even to the subjecting of it to every species of debt. The establishment of public registries and the simplicity of our forms of conveyance have greatly facilitated the change of real estate from one proprietor to another. The consequence of all these causes has been a great subdivision of the soil and a great equality of condition, the true basis most certainly of a popular government. "If the people," says Harrington, "hold three parts in four of the territory, it is plain there can neither be any single person nor nobility able to dispute the government with them; in this case, therefore, except force be interposed, they govern themselves." . . .

We are bound not only to maintain the general principles of public liberty, but to support also those existing forms of government which have so well secured its enjoyment and so highly promoted the public prosperity. It is now more than thirty years that these States have been united the Federal Constitution, and whatever fortune may await them hereafter, it is impossible that this period of their history should not be regarded as distinguished by signal prosperity and success. They must be sanguine, indeed, who can hope for benefit from change. Whatever division of the public judgment may have existed in relation to particular measures of the government, all must agree, one should think, in the opinion that in its general course it has been eminently productive of public happiness. Its most ardent friends could not well have hoped from it more than it has accomplished; and those who disbelieved or doubted ought to feel less concern about predictions, which the event has not verified, than pleasure in the good which has been obtained. Whoever shall hereafter write this part of our history, although he may see occasional errors or defects, will be able to record no great failure in the ends and objects of government. Still less will he be able to record any series of lawless and despotic acts, or any successful usurpation. His page will contain no exhibition of provinces depopulated, of civil authority habitually trampled down by military power, or of a community crushed by the burden of taxation. He will speak, rather, of public liberty protected and public happiness advanced; of increased revenue and population augmented beyond all example; of the growth of commerce, manufactures and the arts; and of that happy condition in which the restraint and coercion of government are almost invisible and imperceptible, and its influence felt only in the benefits which it confers. We can entertain no better wish for our country than that this government may be preserved; nor have a clearer duty than to maintain and support it in the full exercise of all its just constitutional powers.

The cause of science and literature also imposes upon us an important and delicate trust. The wealth and population of the country are now so far advanced as to authorise the expectation of a correct literature and a well-formed taste, as well as respectable progress in the abstruse sciences. The country has risen from a state of colonial dependency; it has established an independent government, and is now in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace and political security. The elements of knowledge are universally diffused, and the reading portion of the community large. Let us hope that the present may be an auspicious era of literature. If, almost on the day of their landing, our ancestors founded schools and endowed colleges, what obligations do not rest upon us, living under circumstances so much more favorable both for providing and for using the means of education? Literature becomes free institutions. It is the graceful ornament of civil liberty, and a happy restraint on the asperities which political controversy sometimes occasions. Just taste is not only an embellishment of society, but it rises almost to the rank of the virtues and diffuses positive good throughout the whole extent of its influence. There is a connection between right feeling and right principles, and truth in taste is allied with truth in morality. With nothing in our past history to discourage us, and with something in our present condition and prospects to animate us, let us hope that as it is our fortune to live in an age when we may behold a wonderful advancement of the country in all its great interests, we may see also equal progress and success attend the cause of letters.

Finally, let us not forget the religious character of our origin. Our fathers were brought hither by their high veneration for the Christian religion. They journeyed by its light and labored in its hope. They sought to incorporate its principles with the elements of their society and to diffuse its influence through all their institutions, civil, political, or literary. Let us cherish these sentiments and extend this influence still more widely, in the full conviction that that is the happiest society which partakes in the highest degree of the mild and peaceable spirit of Christianity.

The hours of this day are rapidly flying and this occasion will soon be passed. Neither we nor our children can expect to behold its return. They are in the distant regions of futurity, they exist only in the all-creating power of God, who shall stand here, a hundred years hence, to trace, through us, their descent from the Pilgrims, and to survey, as we have now surveyed, the progress of their country during the lapse of a century. We would anticipate their concurrence with us in our sentiments of deep regard for our common ancestors. We would anticipate and partake the pleasure with which they will then recount the steps of New England's advancement. On the morning of that day, although it will not disturb us in our repose, the voice of acclamation and gratitude, commencing on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the sons of the Pilgrims, till it lose itself in the murmurs of the Pacific seas.

We would leave for the consideration of those who shall then occupy our places some proof that we hold the blessings transmitted from our fathers in just estimation; some proof of our attachment to the cause of good government and of civil and religious liberty; some proof of a sincere and ardent desire to promote everything which may enlarge the understandings and improve the hearts of men. And when, from the long distance of a hundred years, they shall look back upon us, they shall know at least that we possessed affections which, running backward and warning with gratitude for what our ancestors have done for our happiness, run forward also to our posterity and meet them with a cordial salutation ere yet they have arrived on the shore of being.

Advance, then, ye future generations! We would hail you, as you rise in your long succession, to fill the places which we now fill and to taste the blessings of existence where we are passing, and soon shall have passed, our own human duration. We bid you welcome to this pleasant land of the fathers. We bid you welcome to the healthful skies and the vardant fields of New England. We greet your accession to the great inheritance which we have enjoyed. We welcome you to the blessings of good government and religious liberty. We welcome you to the treasures of science and the delights of learning. We welcome you to the transcendent sweets of domestic life, to the happiness of kindred and parents and children. We welcome you to the immeasurable blessings of rational existence, the immortal hope of Christianity, and the light of everlasting truth!

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THIRTY-SIX BOOKS ARE WORTH WHILE

New York Public Library Selects A Shelf Of Literature Upon Request

New York, December 16.—The five-foot shelf of books, once considered a novelty, having become an accepted idea, the New York Public Library has now issued a list with a short statement, headed "Thirty-six Books." This list, it is explained, is not a list of classics, and does not pretend to include all the great masterpieces of literature. Some of the greatest books in the world—the Bible and Shakespeare, for example—were excluded at the start, "because everybody is supposed to know about them."

The New York Library compiled the list of thirty-six at the request of a news syndicate, which asked for the names of "thirty-six good books which a man or a woman might read as a Winter program of self-development." Following is the list which was furnished in answer to the request:

"Kim," by Kipling.
"The Return of the Native," by Hardy.
"The Call of the Wild," by London.
"Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain.
"Tono-Bungay," by Wells.
"The House of Seven Gables," by Hawthorne.
"The Rise of Silas Lapham," by Howells.
"Tales," by Poe.
"The Cloister and the Hearth," by Reade.
"Island Nights' Enchantments," by Stevenson.
"Vanity Fair," by Thackeray.
"A Tale of Two Cities," by Dickens.
"Leaves of Grass," by Whitman.
"The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," compiled by palgrave.
"Verse," inclusive edition, 1885-1918, by Kipling.
"The New Poetry," an anthology, by Monroe and Henderson.
"Discovery of America," by Fiske. Two volumes.
"France and England in North America," by Parkman. Eight volumes.
"History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," by Rhodes. Eight volumes.
"The American Commonwealth," by Bryce.
"Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by Trevelyan. Three volumes.
"Life of Benjamin Franklin," by himself.
"Life of Johnson," by Boswell.
"Life of Benvenuto Cellini," by himself, translated by Symonds.
"Mark Twain," a biography, by Paine. Three volumes.
"Letters to His Children," by Roosevelt.
"Walden," or "Life in the Woods," by Thoreau.
"The Book of a Naturalist," by W. H. Hudson.
"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," by Carroll.
"Disertations by Mr. Dooley," by Dunne.
"Rudder Grange," by Stockton.
"The Wind in the Willows," by Grahame.
"Interpretations of Literature," by Hearn. Two volumes.
"Essays," by Emerson.
"Essays of Elia," by Lamb.
"Three Plays for Puritans," by Shaw.

The number, thirty-six, says the Library, has no special significance but was the figure set by the syndicate. And it is not a list of the thirty-six "best" books.

"Nobody can say which are the thirty-six 'best' or the hundred 'best' books. It depends on the purpose of the books—'best' for what? Nor is this a 'well balanced list; it is heavily weighted on certain sides," the Library authorities say.

American history, for instance, is the only history dealt with. And in no way can it be called a list of classics. While some of the books have stood the test of time, others are products of recent years. But each, it is emphasised, is a good representative of its class. "The authors succeeded in the tasks they set themselves," is the way the Library puts it. The great aim has been to include interesting, live reading in various fields.

"It would not be possible," to quote from a letter which accompanied the list to the news syndicate, "in so brief a list to include many of the great masterpieces of literature and at the same time to keep it live and interesting. There are some great books in the list, but we hope all of them will be found interesting and most of them instructive."

"'Boswell's Life of Johnson is often considered a dull book which everybody recommends but few read," is one comment offered on the books included in the thirty-six. "It will be found readable if the reader does not make a task of it.

"To be unfamiliar with 'Alice's Adventurers in Wonderland' is to remain ignorant of the constant quotations from and allusions to a book which is significant in the literature and life of the English-speaking people. An novel like 'A Tale of Two Cities' may not only give pleasure in itself, and impel the reader to try others of Dickens's more characteristic novels ('Pickwick,' for instance), but may also interest him in a study of the great period of the French revolution. The reader of 'The American Commonwealth,' and of Rhodes's 'History of the United States,' will do well to supplement his reading with novels like 'Coniston' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' One of the best qualities of Hearn's 'Interpretations of Literature' is that it create a desire for the books and poems which it discusses."

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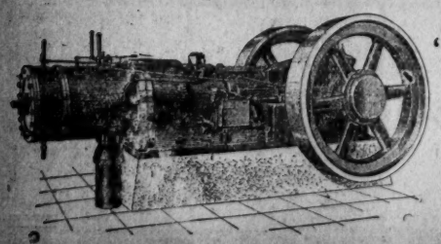
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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 24)

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NOTICE
To whom it may concern
Due to the death, on January 14th, 1921, of Woo Yue Dang, all guarantees given by him are hereby cancelled as of this date. We, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any of the guarantees of our father, Woo Yue Dang 何曰球)
Signed:—WOO NGO LING 何玉麟
Signed:—WOO MING LING 何民麟
Shanghai, 24th January, 1921.
35171

Shanghai Race Club
The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd February, 1921.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
35187

Shanghai Race Club
Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensning year are requested to forward their names to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd February, 1921.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
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The removal of their offices to No. 15 Foochow Road. After February 1st, we shall be pleased to welcome our many friends and patrons in our new quarters.
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A Sub-Agency of the bank will be opened at the Corner of Tiendong and Chapoo Roads on the 31st January 1921.
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All persons having claims of any nature whatsoever against the Russian Volunteer Fleet are hereby requested to present the same immediately to the undersigned for consideration at the office of the China Commercial Development Company, L. Fred Patstone, General Manager, Shanghai Agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, No. 11 Avenue Edward VII.
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NOTICE
Butcheries both in the International and French Settlements hereby jointly notify the Public:
Shanghai Butchers usually purchase sheep and calves from the interior of China. In consequence of the recent famine and the high cost of food prices, labour and farm hands in the interior, the raising of cattle and sheep has become difficult, and therefore the supply of meat has decreased in comparision with that of previous years. The price of meat has risen to a much higher price above normal, say, an increase of about 5 to 6 cents per pound.
In spite of the difficulty and high cost of transportation of animals from the interior, and the high price of rice and other foods, Shanghai Butchers sell meat to their customers as cheaply as possible, with the intention of retaining their good connection with customers.
A meeting has been held by all Shanghai Butchers and a resolution passed that an increase or certain prices per pound shall be made on cash sales as well as contracted transactions.
We wish the public to understand that the increase in prices was decided upon only after the most careful consideration and only for necessity's sake.
The following Butchers in the International Settlement will come under the above resolution:
Yue-Shing, The Oxford Butchery, Cosmopolitan, Wei-Zee, Zang-Zoong, Teh-Fong, Yung-Foong, The Hanbury, The Shanghai Butchers, Yun-Kee, Foh-Loong, Zung-Zoong, Ziang-Kee, San-Mow, Yuen-Cheong, Woo-Mei, Yue-Woo, Yao-Tsing-Kee, Zee-Ah-De, Tsen-Kee, Hop-Shing, Dong-Hing, Yah-Foong, North-Hong-Kee, Tsen-Tai, Yung-Tai-Foh, The Asia, San-Tai, and Shing-Mow.
The following Butchers in the French Settlement will come under the above resolution:
Zung-Shing-Kun-Kee, Yung-Sin, Sau-Woo, Zung-Shing-Hop Kee, Yung-Shing-Fau, Hong-Kee, and Dong-Hing.
Shanghai, 21st January, 1921.
35119

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
Specialist in Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases. No. 15 Nanking Road. Office hours: 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. No. 736.
34639

BUDAPEST CALM; UNDERCURRENT PORTENDS WAR

People Talk Of Another War And Pressure Of Discontent May Result In Upheaval

'PEACE TREATY A JOKE'

Admiral Horthy, The Regent, Doing Good Work, But Is Anxious To Quit Post

BY ALEXANDER KONTA

Budapest, Dec. 4.—Budapest does not smile. She is different from other European capitals. In Paris, Berlin, Vienna there is a sort of gayety covering a multitude of heart breaks.

In Paris there appears to be no local unrest unless because of an opera, a strike or something similar of minor importance to the world at large. Post-war Berlin, although it has been the scene of bloodshed and is still the seat of hot antagonisms between political parties, is at present fairly calm and paying more attention to the mayoralty succession and the inconveniences of spasmodic labor unrest than to the discussion of deep-seated evils.

Vienna superficially is the most placid of European capitals. Since the armistice there have been no disturbances there. Official control of the city has been admirable. The people themselves by individual and united action have helped to maintain law and order. Distress has been poignant, yet the suffering has been borne without too much vocal protest. In every sense it may be said that the management of the city under President Dr. Weisskirchner deserves the tributes paid to it by all officials, or others who have visited Vienna since the war ended.

BUDAPEST AN UNHAPPY CITY

But in Budapest one finds a singular atmosphere. The Hungarian capital has passed through trying times. It has been the center of turbulence and strife. It has fallen temporarily before the bloody onslaught of the Bolshevists, and has risen successfully to expel the hated rule and clean itself of the blot upon its fair escutcheon.

Budapest is more nearly normal today than it has been since the armistice. But that is not much to say. If I am not wrong and have not seen and heard inaccurately, Budapest is still a restless city. An unhappy city too.

There is something underneath its present deceptive calm. There are deep resentments which will not disappear for a very long time. Budapest is a huge combustible bit of tinder to which the match need only be applied to set that part of the Continent again in disastrous flame. The reason is not far to seek. Hungary and Budapest are aggrieved over their treatment by the Allies. They consider they have suffered most while they have been least guilty of any crime against the world. They have been stripped of their territory until Hungary now is but a skeleton of her former self. No credit has been given the country because it so successfully stood up against the Bolshevists and threw out the Kuhn regime.

ANOTHER WAR EXPECTED

And at the Trianon, so Hungarians think, their representatives were treated like so much dirt. They signed the peace because they had to. It was a settlement which, owing to the manner in which it was forced upon them, has left a deep wound in the flesh of Hungary.

There are no posters in Budapest such as appear on the hoardings in London, calling for tank recruits. There are no such articles on new poison gas such as I have seen in non-Hungarian newspapers. There is no sign in Budapest of preparations for a new war. Yet Budapest feels in its heart that another war will come, and is quietly making ready to protect itself. Some people are bold enough to say that Budapest, because of the unusual undercurrent of unrest existent there, will be the storm center of the coming trouble.

I witnessed no terrorism in Budapest. However, from Austrian papers published since I was in Hungary, I understand crime has reappeared, although the Austrian press likes to exaggerate the internal disturbances of Budapest; they would have called that Sinn Fein attack upon the Union Club a revolution.

It is but part of the trouble that all Hungarians look upon the Peace Treaty as a huge, laughable fixxle. It is a more serious matter that they have virtually made up their minds not to be the goat of the Allies. They are daily witnesses of the ineffectiveness of the treaty, which in creating new nationalities out of old ones has at the same time created new hatreds and excesses. People see clearly that the treaty in dissolving the Dual Empire created several dual nations.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

Hungarians have witnessed murder, rapine and vengeances within their own present territory and in lands which used to belong to them. All this has fostered discontent. It is an ominous state of things. Personally I make no prophecy. But I am told by some well-informed friends that unless something is done to relieve the almost impossible pressure something will blow up next spring.

There is some likelihood of former Emperor Charles returning as King. If Tino can come back why not Karl? A great many Hungarians want him; they point out the fact that not only is he the real apostolic King of Hungary, but also he never renounced his rights. He is a really legitimate candidate for the throne. My own belief is that no matter how much Hungarians want him, Charles will not go back. The Allies, in plain language, will not stand for it.

Admiral Horthy, the regent, is a fine, upstanding man whose tenure of office, I fear, will be short. He has tried hard, and in many instances successfully, to carry out the duties of his difficult position. He does not care much for his job. I asked him if he liked his work and he replied:

"No. What I want to do is to get back to my farm and bread horses. I am just worked to death. Any Hungarian whose team gets stuck in a muddy road comes to me to help him out."

HORTHY WANTS TO QUIT

The Admiral, who speaks English very well and is a most charming man, told me how difficult he found it to get things done quickly and properly.

"I want," he said, "to be able to push a button and get things done. I can't get a thing my own way."

It was upon this that, much to the later astonishment of Horthy's entourage, I asked the Admiral point blank if he wished to be king. No one, it seems, ever had pluck or impertinence enough to put such a question before him. It was then that Horthy told me he desired nothing more than to retire to his breeding farm.

Horthy probably will be succeeded by Count Apponyi, one of Hungary's best known statesmen and well known to Americans. But if Apponyi's stay is not to be long, what the next development will be no one precisely knows. The fact of the matter is that there is no real Government in Hungary. It is a Government in name only. It possesses no power and exercises very little authority. The military are the only real power. They retain censorship over the mails and very little is done without their approval.

Count Paul Teleky, the Prime Minister, is a delightful and able man who has travelled extensively in the United States and knows that country well. He, as well as most other Hungarian Governmental heads, speaks English fluently. At the dinner which the Count and Countess Teleky gave me I was amazed at the readiness with which the general conversation was carried on in English. Foreign Minister Count Csaky not only has a fine command over our language but is an able man, well trained in many other directions.

PRIEST IS A POWER

The real power in Hungary today—that is to say, the most forceful personality—is Dr. Bela Bangha, a Jesuit priest. Bangha is one of the brainiest men in the church and an immense force in Hungarian journalism. He might be called the Northcliffe of Hungary, for he controls the policies of many influential newspapers. He is about forty, speaks English fluently, and is much sought after for his advice and support in every movement affecting the present and future of the country. Nevertheless, although everybody knows about him, few have seen him and fewer know him intimately.

He is a sort of mystery man. Those who fear him look upon him as a kind of ogre; those who do know him find him bright intellectually, an active and forceful man whose great asset perhaps is reticence. I met Dr. Bangha, had a most pleasant chat with him, and found him not an ogre, but a most agreeable host.

As to the general conditions in Budapest, let me say that the hotels are fuller even than those in Vienna. There are fewer commissions in Budapest to drown the hostelries. I should say that most articles, including food, are 15 to 25 percent cheaper than in Vienna. Amusements are patronised, but not to such an extent as in Vienna. When I visited the opera I found it about three-quarters empty. The Jewish element, the great patron of music, was conspicuous by its absence.

Fear must be admitted to be the reason why most Jews in Budapest are now staying at home after dark, for, regretable as it may be, there is a distinctly anti-Jewish prejudice in the city, the aftermath of Bolshevism, no doubt. At all events, a large number of Jews who have played a prominent part in Budapest's literary, artistic and musical activities in the past have made an exodus to Vienna and other cities because of the anti-Semitism.

POSITION OF WOMEN BAD

The position of women in Budapest is bad. I have with me numerous applications from women who have asked for aid to emigrate to America for they are literally starving. They see no future in Budapest and are ready to take any work offered them. The work of Countess Szechenyi has been highly appreciated by Hungarians. But Governmental circles have become tired of fakirs who periodically appeal to Budapest with panaceas for national distress and later are discovered to be there for commercial purposes only.

The police carry guns in Budapest. In London and other cities they do not carry weapons so conspicuously, if they have them, as in Budapest. Although I was warned against going to Budapest on account of the prevalent conditions, I suffered no inconveniences. I did not hear of any attacks on other people. Yet, while I was in Vienna, the headlines of Austrian newspapers told of foul assassinations in the city. Let me suggest that reports emanating from Austria regarding Hungary must be taken with a grain of salt. What I did observe was a deterioration in the quality of the men in Hungary's representative chamber. Able though some of them may be, they are not of the calibre of Hungary's parliamentarians in the past. Those were men of pronounced refinement, education and character to whom could safely be left the intelligent solution of the country's pressing problems. I am inclined to think the old leaders are missed and it will take a long time for new men to fit into their places.

No; Budapest doesn't smile. I know of nothing at the moment to make her smile; she is fretful and sore.

Attacks Ex-Kaiser In Bismarck Case

Bavarian Liberal Paper Denounces His Efforts To Stifle Memoirs

Munich, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—The publication abroad of the concluding volume of Bismarck's memoirs, the appearance of which in Germany is still prevented by an injunction granted ex-Emperor William by the Stuttgart Court, prompted the Neueste Nachrichten, the leading moderate Liberal newspaper of South Germany, to make an attack today upon William, the Bismarck family, the Stuttgart publishers of the book and also public opinion in Germany for permitting what was "a German scandal to become an international scandal."

The newspaper said it considered it highly humiliating that the German nation should receive the farewell gift of her greatest statesman at the hands of her enemies. Discussing the role played by the former Emperor in the present controversy, the Neueste Nachrichten declared that the "case of Bismarck versus William II." long since had been lost by the former monarch.

"Notwithstanding his profuse apologies and varied interpretations," the newspaper continued "only an act of gallantry could have modified the judgment of posterity. Instead, this William II. has permitted an ethical and historical problem to become the subject of private litigation, thus seeking in a picayunish manner to lay a hand on the great shadow of Bismarck."

In this attempt the Neueste Nachrichten, asserted the former Kaiser succeeded in achieving exactly the opposite of what he set out to do. It also charged the Bismarck family and the publishers with having exceeded the limits of their competency.

"Whether or not the Bismarck heirs devote the proceeds from the sales of the concluding volume to charity," the newspaper said in conclusion, "is wholly immaterial. The outstanding fact is that his historic document is being withheld from the German people."

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 25, 1921.

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Door	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Hare	each	35-40
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-$1,20
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	60-70
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	20-25
Bananas	,,	5-6
Chestnuts	per lo.	14-15
Cherries	,,	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-18
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	perl b.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	14-16
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leaks	per bunch	2-3
Onions	,,	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Peas	per lb.	8-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.40-$2.80
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	14-16
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lb.	$5.50
Flour, Australian	,,	$5.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.80
Rice	per 200 lb.	$9.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Chinese dairies	,,	$0.17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	,, Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Classified Advertisements

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, Ford touring car in A.1. running condition. Trial by appointment. Apply to Box 525, THE CHINA PRESS.

35195 F 2

FOR SALE, Giles' Chinese-English dictionary, revised and enlarged edition, 20,000 new entries, in strong half-leather binding, as new. Cost $65, will sell for $40. Apply to Box 531, THE CHINA PRESS.

35203 J 30

WANTED to buy land for building several private houses, European section up to 30 mow, as a whole or in parts. Please give location, price, to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

34956

WANTED to purchase residence in French town or western district, for occupation by family, location and full particulars must be given otherwise no attention given. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

34907

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN lady, employed, wants room and board with family. Apply to Box 571, THE CHINA PRESS.

35383 F 1

Central district: bachelor wants small apartment or furnished room, with bath, in private family, board optional. Apply to Box 557, THE CHINA PRESS.

35355 J. 30.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE to let of one or two large rooms, ground floor, at 51 Szechuen Road.

FOR RENT, two office rooms with lights and telephone; located in central district. Apply to Box 564, THE CHINA PRESS.

35370 F. 4.

TO LET, suitable offices on Kiukiang Road near the Bund. Lights fitted. Apply to Box 545, THE CHINA PRESS.

35333 J 30

TO LET, three very desirable office rooms, centrally located. Apply to Box 552, THE CHINA PRESS.

35343 J 30

FOR RENT, choice, light, airy office, 900 sq. ft., or three rooms 1,800 sq. ft. en suite, in new building, all modern conveniences, central district, immediate occupancy. Lease to May 31st, 1922. Apply to Box 517, THE CHINA PRESS.

35181

GODOWNS, large and small, to let with occupation on 1st March. Apply to Products Corporation of America, 18 Peking Road.

35179 J 30

TO LET, large office space, ground floor, can be sub-divided into several offices, at 14 Canton Road. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

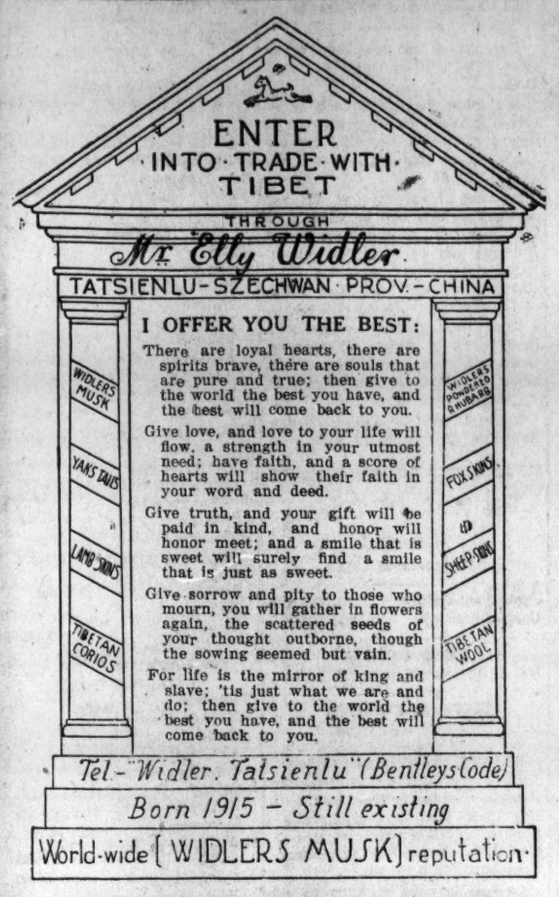
34681

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.

34676

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)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Mr Elly Widler
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I OFFER YOU THE BEST:
There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave, there are souls that are pure and true; then give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you.
Give love, and love to your life will flow, a strength in your utmost need; have faith, and a score of hearts will show their faith in your word and deed.
Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind, and honor will honor meet; and a smile that is sweet will surely find a smile that is just as sweet.
Give sorrow and pity to those who mourn, you will gather in flowers again, the scattered seeds of your thought outborne, though the sowing seemed but vain.
For life is the mirror of king and slave; 'tis just what we are and do; then give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you.
WIDLERS MUSK
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Born 1915 – Still existing
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ORDER OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE

Afifi Temple Ceremonial will be held in the Masonic Temple at or about Noon, February 10. Application blanks—Nobles Rosenfeld and Van Buskirk.

All Shriners are urged to attefid a Special Meeting in the Masonic Temple at 2:30 p.m. Sunday January 30.

Reservations for Shriners' Banquet at the Astor House Hotel, February 11, should be sent to Noble Janes at once.

35352

NOTICE

IN RE HING WO & CO.,
(興和號)
No. 231A Szechuen Road
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

The undersigned attorney, M. L. Heen, Esq., has been for the benefit of creditors appointed and constituted the ASSIGNEE in trust of the property and assets of the above named Company.

All creditors of said Company are requested to lodge their claims with vouchers with the undersigned within two weeks from date, and all debators of said Company are required to forthwith pay their obligations to the undersigned. Dated January 29, 1921.

M. L. Heen
Assignee
1 Soochow Road.

35394

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New stock has now arrived

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2804

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that on March 5, 1921, Debentures in the 7 per cent. Silver Loan 1920 will be allotted to depositors in respect of the amounts at their credit on January 8, 1921, with interest thereon up to March 5, 1921. Accounts will be debited with the allotments at 92½ per cent.

Deposits received during the period January 9 to September 5, 1921, will carry interest at the rate, of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated in the manner provided for under Rule 4, and will be in respect of which will be announced after the next Ratepayers' meeting.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 27, 1921.

35328

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$4.00 per day, up

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35358

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The Peking-Hankow Line of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China, plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgain, American, Italian and Japanese Legations.

Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, 'London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokio.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with dollars 30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

34264

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35008

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE.

Notification No. 304.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/6).

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of

225,000 pieces of First Class Hard Oak or other Hard Wood Railway Sleepers, 3,402 pieces of Bridge Ties and 6,063 pieces of Crossing Timbers.

Tender forms attached with Specifications and full particulars may be obtained from the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin-Hopei upon payment of a security of Dollars Two Thousand ($2,000.00), Tientsin currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderer on or after March 26th, 1921.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SLEEPERS" and addressed to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock of the 26th day of February 1921 and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway. Any expenses that may have incurred in obtaining quotations will be borne by the contractors irrespective of their tenders being accepted by the Administration or not. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 26th January, 1921.

35354

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34914

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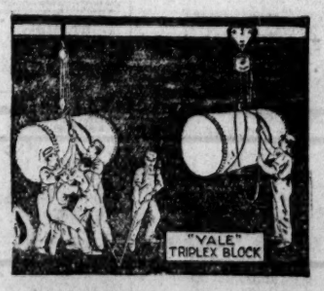

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Just Received

FULL CREAM GRUYERE CHEESE

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And excellent CHEESE, creamy and very tasty.

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C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

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Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	60,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hahoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Feochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. TSENG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Actg. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun	Hankow	Shanghai
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
Chefoo	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Yokohama
	Newchwang	Kobe
	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 15,978,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1) Manchester: 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed:	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Rood, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	485,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.
Shu Chin Muh, Sub-Manager.
Meng Chia, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

滙海實業銀行
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW

Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5802
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S. $8,200,000
Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolegan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Japan
Canton		Kobe
Hankow		Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkong		Java
Peking		Batavia
Shanghai		Sourabaya
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Panama
Dominican Republic		Colon
Barahona		Panama
Puerto Plata		
San Pedro de Macoris		Philippine Islands
Sanchez		Cebu
Santiago		Manila
Santo Domingo		
India		Straits Settlements
Bombay		Singapore
Calcutta		
Rangoon		

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina		Italy
Buenos Aires		Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)		Peru
Rosario		Lima
Belgium		Porto Rico
Antwerp		Ponce
Brussels		San Juan
Brazil		South Africa
Bahia		Cape Town
Pernambuco		Spain
Porto Alegre		Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro		Madrid
Santos		Trinidad
São Paulo		Port of Spain
Chile		Uruguay
Santiago		Montevideo
Valparaiso		Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia		Venezuela
Barranquilla		Caracas
Bogota		Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin		Maracaibo
Cuba		
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba		

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up	„ 75,000,000
Reserves	„ 40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Le Havre	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyons	Swatow
Canton	Marseilles	Tientsin
Dunquerque	Mukden	Tsinanfu
Feochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Rotterdam	
Hongkong	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency, Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders	80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders	17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve: Guilders	25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RNE CHENG,
Acting Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Capital	$1,425.61
Resources	10,000,000.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan, Hongkong, Hamburg and Berlin.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's, Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office

Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire..	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000

Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount Co., Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Banksinfi
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK
Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1325

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Hsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchage business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on ap proved accurities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK
BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKIO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada
Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.
CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS
Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve	$ 200,000.00
Deposits	$10,000,000.00

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD:

LONDON	NEW YORK	PARIS
BERLIN	AMSTERDAM	TOKYO
SEATTLE	SAN FRANCISCO	MANILA
CHICAGO	SINGAPORE	OSAKA

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital	G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000

Head Office:
198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.

NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.

Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Shihkiachwang, Tsinan, and agents in important cities.

Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened as usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
No. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5841, 5842.
H. A. Allen, Manager.
Louis Shen, Assistant Manager
Sooyil K. Shen, Assistant Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$30,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,522.00
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,303.61

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the China Mail s.s. Nile will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. and O. s.s. Delta will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K and S. B.	$800 B.
Chartered	£7 1/16
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$385 B.
North China	Tls. 158
Union of Canton	H.$214 B.
Yangtsze	$23
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	H.$125 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$316 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$200 B.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$24 1/2 B.
"Shell"	120/- B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 30
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 86 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 23 B.
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	Tls. 0.75 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$163 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 117 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 135 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$93 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75
Shanghai Land	Tls. 73 1/2 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shai Hotel Ltd.	Tls. 53
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 385 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 81 1/2 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 113 1/2 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 86 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 88 B.
Industrials	
China Sugar	Tls. 258 B.
Green Island	H.$10.15 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$9 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$85 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	H.$8.30 B.
Weeks	$11 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 3 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.20
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5 3/4 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Buta	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50
Chempedak	Tls. 4
Cheng	Tls. 1 1/4
Consolidated	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 4 S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 4.60 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1 3/4
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10
Padang	Tls. 6
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.30 B.
Seekee	Tls. 2
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 3 1/4
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.40
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 3
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 1/4
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 1/4
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Serembau	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tehong	Tls. 11
Tjiobri	Tls. 2 1/4
Tiangbo	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 17 1/2
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40 1/4
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 77
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

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Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending January 28.

Business on the local Stock Exchange has steadily improved since the issue of our last circular interest being chiefly centered in Cottoms which close firm with buyers at prices last quoted. There is also a fair demand for Lands, Shanghai Docks and New Engineerings at prices quoted below but these are difficult to obtain. Rubbers remain unchanged and the demand for them is very indifferent.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 29, 1921

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 3/6=Tls. 5.71
@ exch. 71.8=Mex. $7.96
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate @ 67 3/4=Tls. 1.48
@ exch. 71.8=Mex. $2.06
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 71.5
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 333
Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 198.000
Native Interest .....Tls. —

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 37 3/4 d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr. 56
Ex., New York on London G.$3.86 1/4

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 3/6
London ..... Demand 3/6 1/4
India ..... T.T. 243
Paris ..... T.T. 980
Paris ..... Demand 983
New York ..... T.T. 67 1/2
New York ..... Demand 67 3/4
Hongkong ..... T.T. 76 1/2
Japan ..... T.T. 71
Batavia ..... T.T. 200
Singapore ..... T.T. 66

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 3/8
London ....4 m-s. Cdts. 3/9
London ....4 m-s. Docy. 3/9 1/2
London ....6 m-s. Cdts. 3/10 1/4
London ....6 m-s. Docy. 3/10 3/4
Paris ..... 4 m-s. 1080
New York .. o/d. Docy. 70 1/2
New York ..4 m-s. Docy. 75 1/4

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 3/8= Sh. Tls. 54.54
G.$50 @ exch. 70 1/2= Sh. Tls. 70.92
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1030= Sh. Tls. 24.27

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

Lira Exchange

Shanghai, January 29, 1921
Latest Bank selling Rates:
It. Lire 18.00 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations:
It. Lire 105.30 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 27.20 = 1 U.S. Dollar
It. Lire 187.50 = 100 Fr. Francs

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today Banks Buying Rate For Roubles:

Roubles 40,000 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 ..... = Mex. $0.35

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,300 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 ..... =Mex. $4.26

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 4.33	@	4/1 3/4	£1
" 1	@	1253	Fr. 13.96
" 1.22	@	73 1/2	Gold $1
" 1	@	64 3/4	Yen 1.72
" 1	@	287 1/2	Rs. 3.20
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1	@	—	Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 29, 1921

OFFICIAL

H. & S. Banks $815.00 $825.00
Telephones Tls. 77.00
New Eng: Tls. 25.50 Tls. 26.75
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 140.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 117.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 17.75
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 86.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 27.00
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 20.00

UNOFFICIAL

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 400.00 March
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 36.00 Cash Tls. 37.00 March
Oriental Cotton Tls. 18.00 March
Shanghai Docks Tls. 118.00
Shanghai Gas Tls. 17.00

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Company have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents in connection with the weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, Jan. 26.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.35 per house Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.38 per pound equivalent to 10 1/2 d. ex warehouse; sold 645 tons.

Market steady. Offered 839 pound equivalent to 9 3/4. ex warehouse Singapore.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Company have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Company, London dated January 27.

Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 10 1/4 d.

Average Spot piece Standard quality First Crepe 1/0 3/4.

Market firm.

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, January 21.

The activity in our market recorded in our last circular has continued, and a fair amount of business has been put through during the period under review.

In Shanghai the bottom appears to have been reached, and a certain amount of buying in most Cotton stocks has taken place. Most of the buying has emanated from Hongkong, however. Possibly this may afford some relief to the congested nothern market.

Rubbers show no life.

The chief alterations from last week are:

Hongkong Banks.—The announcement of the new issue appears to have had a somewhat dampening effect on this stock, probably due to the "stags" getting out. The bona-fide investor appears to be well satisfied with the terms accorded, but speculators are disappointed.

The Directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting the addition to the Silver Reserve Fund of $2,000,000, to be written off Bank Premises $1,000,000 and carry forward $3,300,000.

Locally the shares have sagged to $780 at which price sales have taken place in the market, which appears to be steady. London declined from £104 to £104 in middle price.

Hongkong Land.—Have buyers at $130.

Cantons.—Are wanted at the improved rate of $385.

Unions.—After a certain amount of business are in request at $214.

Wharves.—Are quite firm at $93.

Hongkong Docks.—Have been the medium of a considerable amount of business and buyers prevail at $163 for cash and equivalent rates forward.

Deferred Indos.—No change.

China Sugars.—Continue their upward career. The general position of the Company is recorded as extremely favorable and the market closes wth buyers at $257 1/2 for cash and $263 for March after large business at various rates.

Douglases.—Are nominal at $63.

Steamboats.—Have improved their position and are now wanted at $25 1/2.

Trams.—After some business are very steady at $7.40.

Hongkong Electrics.—Have been the medium of several transactions, and the market closes steady at $17 3/4.

Humphreys Estates.—After sales are wanted at $8.60.

Star Ferries.—Have risen to $30 round about which rate a fair amount of business has been done.

Powells.—Are in good demand at $20.

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Head Office: 4, Hsiboyen, Peking.
Zah Yung-jei, Manager.
Chen Ting-hsi, Sub-manager.
Shanghai Branch, 16, Peking Road.

Berlin Millionaire Held As Immoral

Ewald Franz And Wife Accused Of Luring Girls—Watched By Sleuths In Trees

Berlin, Dec. 20.—Kurfuerstendamm, Berlin's so-called war profiteers' avenue, has another sensation. One of its most conspicuous residents, Ewald Franz, reputed to be sixty times a millionaire, and his wife, Hedwig, have been arrested for permitting immoral performances in their gorgeously furnished house, Ewald is 34 years old and his wife 10 years his junior.

Their arrest followed a denunciation by the head of a noble old family whose daughter is alleged to have been ruined in the Franz house. She is said to be only one among many daughters of highly respectable and even wealthy families who, fascinated by the powerful eyes of Franz, followed him into the house, where extraordinary orgies awaited the girls, during which they were either drugged or hypnotised, in which act Frau Hedwig is alleged to have assisted.

What happened afterward most of the victims seem unable to remember, but detectives who for weeks watched the windows from trees in a neighboring garden claim to have seen enough to justify the arrest of Franz and his wife.

The couple have been married only two years and Mrs. Franz had a child hardly six months ago. Part of their house on the Kurfuerstendamm is occupied by the Franzes as a business establishment. In the City Directory he figures as an engineer, but did a large export trade in widely varied articles which yielded a large fortune within a very few years.

It had been noticed for some time that he selected only very pretty girls for his mercantile staff, who had to dress exquisitely, Franz himself furnishing certain articles gratis. They were also fed from his own kitchen and received comparatively high salaries.

So far, however, there is no evidence that these girls, numbering fifteen and none over 22 years, ever took part in the immoral orgies. Frau Hedwig, who had been arrested with her husband, was released afterward and then sought refuge in her father's house, where she was arrested again this morning.

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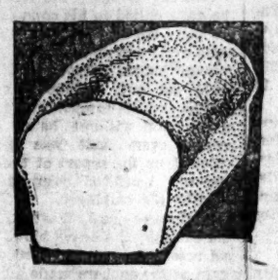

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TWO COUPLES ROUT BANDITS IN HOTEL BATTLE

Room Wrecked, One Bandit Captured, Guest Injured, In Wild Melee At 8 o'clock

WIVES FIGHT BY HUSBANDS

Policeman On Times Square Sees Combat Through Broken Window, Goes To Rescue

New York, Dec. 16.—Roaming through the upstairs corridors of the Hotel Astor in search of opportunities, three hold-up men last evening burst into a suite where two men and their wives were preparing for dinner and boldly attempted to carry out a hastily framed plan of robbery.

In the fight that followed one of the rooms was wrecked, broken glass tinkled down on the thronged sidewalk near Broadway and one of the guests was painfully injured. Before police and house detectives arrived, the men and their wives had routed two of the armed hold-up men and knocked the third unconscious—all within sight and sound of the lights and crowds of Times Square.

Credit for the sharp fight that swept the robbers to defeat was given to the two women by their husbands, who declared their wives more than once snatched them out of tight corners by harassing the hold-up men with slaps and loud screams. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Owen C Linthwaite of 28 Riverside Avenue, Red Bank, N. J., and Mr and Mrs. H. L. Worley of 13 Myrtle Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Linthwaite is President and General Manager of the New Jersey Motor Sales Company of Keyport, and Mr. Worley is chief draftsman for the Wittmann-Lewis Aircraft Corporation of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

MASKED MEN ENTER ROOM

The couples came to the city early in the week to attend the motorboat show at the Grand Central Palace, and were assigned to a suite on the second floor of the Astor, on the Forty-fifth Street side of the hotel, near Broadway. At 8 o'clock last evening the couples left the lobby of the hotel to go upstairs to dress for dinner. They left their key hanging on the outside of the door.

A few minutes after they had reached their suite Mrs. Linthwaite was startled by a clicking noise at the door and thought some one was there with a message for her husband. While she was on her way across the room to admit the expected messenger the door was opened—slowly at first, and then flung back with sudden motion.

Startled, the four persons in the room suddenly faced the door where three masked and armed men were standing. One of the men, in a low voice, said:

"Throw up your hands. Don't move. We mean business!"

This command was emphasised with a menacing move of three pistols, and the two men in the room whispered warnings to their wives to obey the commands and to give up their jewels without commotion.

The armed men stepped cautiously into the room, and carefully closed the door. Then the man who appeared to be the leader ordered one of his men to take Worley into the bathroom and "keep him there."

"NO NOISE, NO SCREAMS, OR"

"Hey," said he, "take that bird in there, and don't let him out. Don't let him out, I said. Take his stuff and if he yells, kill him.

"Now, ladies," glancing at his other victims, "no noise, no screams, or we'll shoot."

While the leader was delivering these warnings the third robber stepped up to Linthwaite and started to go through his pockets. As he finished he held up his p'stol so the leader could strip the two women of their rings and jewels.

Taking a desperate chance, Linthwaite suddenly lowered his right arm and knocked the pistol from the hand of the man who had gone through his pockets. The weapon went flying across the room and struck the wall. Linthwaite's left fist shot to the bandit's jaw and the intruder went down under the blow.

The leader saw that it was time to shoot and get away, and he whirled toward the combatants with pistol ready. Mrs. Linthwaite knocked his hand up as the pistol was brought toward her husband, who was lunging toward him. The hammer fell on the tilted weapon and clicked. The pistol had missed fire. Before the masked leader could pull the trigger a second time Linthwaite had hurled him against the wall and was choking him.

HIT WITH BLACKJACK

Recovering his senses quickly, the fallen robber attempted to crawl across the floor to his weapon. Mrs. Worley saw him coming her way and pushed the weapon with her foot. The man pulled a blackjack from his pocket and started for Linthwaite, who was vanquishing the leader in a hard struggle on the other side of the room.

The women seized him and only parried the attempts to the two robbers to pounce upon him. Meantime Worley had heard the battle and was finishing the third robber in the bathroom. The lock on the bathroom door burst and the two fell, fighting, into the melee in the bedroom.

While the five men were fighting, the robbers vainly trying to get pistols and blackjacks into action, the women came up close, screaming and slapping the robbers. One of them detached himself from the fighters and kicked at Mrs. Linthwaite, who was unable to get out of the way. She staggered across the room and fell against a window, smashing it.

Tinkling glass falling to the sidewalks caught the ear of Patrolman Thomas J. Tiffany of Traffic Squad B, who was on duty in Times Square at Forty-fifth Street. He looked up and saw the empty window frame, caught a glimpse of the battle, and heard the cries. Hundreds of other persons in the theater crowds also caught these signs of conflict and stood on the corner opposite the hotel, catching glimpses of the battle as it swayed to and fro in the second-story window.

POLICEMAN TO RESCUE

Pistol in hand Tiffany charged through the crowds to the Forty-fifth Street carriage entrance of the Astor and called to John J. Byrnes, the house detective, who was patroling the "peacock alley" there. They hurried upstairs, reinforced by a gang of excited clerks, managers and bell boys.

Scenting danger, the leader of the gang called to his comrades to retreat. He led the way as fast as he could run and was out of the corridor before Patrolman Tiffany could get out. Nobody knows how he and his companion got out of the hotel without being seen, because every exit was closely watched, as the report of the robbery was scattered over the big hotel by the employes.

Linthwaite and Worley, both semidazed by the heavy blows they had received, were knocked down again as the robbers made a break for the door, but they got up in time to seize the feet of the last man, who was thrown to the floor. He was partly dazed, too, and when the rescuers reached the room they found him smothered by two determined men and two more determined women.

BANDIT TELLS STORY

The captured robber was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station, where he told of the attempted robbery. He described himself as Clarence Handiboe, 26 years old, of Richmond, Va., and said he had worked as a bell boy in several hotels in this city. He denied the Astor was one of the hotels, but the police called in Astor employes in attempts to identify him.

This prisoner said he met two men in a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street early this week and they decided they would get some pistols and blackjacks and go into the robbery business. They decided from their knowledge of hotels that they could find some easy money among careless guests, and their first move was a trip to Newark for pistols and blackjacks.

Ready for his first job, he said he and his associates decided to try the Astor last evening. He said it was decided that the man known to him only as "A1" was to be the director of plotting and operations, and that he and "Shorty" were to carry out without question all commands of the leader.

He would not tell how he and his companions got by the elevator starters or tell whether they had used some back stairway.

"Oh, that's nothing; not important," he said. "That's easy enough to get upstairs."

"SOME EXPERIENCE"

According to the police, he and his companions roamed through the corridors, trying doors and looking for rooms left open by careless guests. They had not expected to find so many persons in Room 152—nor so many noisy and determined fighters. For all this trouble, the robbers escaped only with the $92 which one of them had taken from Mr. Linthwaite's pocket. All the other loot was scattered over the floor and was quickly recovered.

Neither Mr. Linthwaite nor Mr. Worley was seriously injured in the combat. They received only bruises. Their wives were not unnerved either, but referred to it as "some experience." Then they went to dinner—only thirty minutes late.

Tell French Women Of Demand For Cows

German Women Say It's A Question Of Life And Death Struggle For Parents

Berlin, Dec. 19.—Surrender to the Allies of 800,000 milch cows, which have been demanded under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, would have disastrous results in Germany, says a letter to the women of France from a committee of German women. Continued deprivation of the German people of the milk supply represented by these cows would result in weakening public stamina and individual resistance, and, therefore, operate to reduce the ability of Germany to fulfill treaty obligations through neecssary production, it is said.

"As women and defenders of the rights of children," the letter declares, "we embrace with equal sympathy suffering children of all nations. Our sympathy goes out in fullest measure to children in the devasted regions in France, where it appears to us to be urgent that help should be granted as speedily as possible. On the other hand, we see the need of every part of Germany is so great that further reduction in the milk supply would be equivalent to the death sentence for hundreds of thousands of children. Instead of the 20,000,000,000 liters of milk which Germany produced annualy in peace-times, the country is now producing only 8,800,000,000."

For nearly six years the population of German cities have not had milk, the letter asserts, and owing to this fact, the death rate from tuberculosis has doubled since 1913, and 38,000 more children died in 1918 than in 1913. In Prussia alone there has been an increase in child mortality of 100 percent. The letter declares these facts are not known to the French "because the press has not permitted the information to be made public." The whole question is not one of German good-will, the letter says, but of a life and death struggle for German parents, and French women are asked to realise "it is not the right way to save children of one country by destroying those of another."

The letter was framed by a committee of twenty-six women Deputies representing the Bourgeois and Majority Socialist parties in the Reichstag, and was in reply to an open letter addressed to them by the Woman's Suffrage Union of France, discussing the German protest against the surrender of German milch cows. The French letter was received by Frau Adele Schreiber, a Majority Socialist Deputy and widely known as a suffragist and welfare worker.

After making polite, but critical, reference to the ethics of the German procedure in connection with the campaign carried on by the German Red Cross and the German Mothers' League, it called upon the women members of the Reichstag to say whether German propaganda regarding the surrender of cows was warranted in view of the milk shortage prevailing in devastated regions.

Eight Independent Socialist women deputies did not sign the letter, announcing they reserved their right to make an individual reply. The two Communist women Deputies were also not included among those who signed the letter. Their refusal was based on the Communists' attitude that the problem of a milk shortage in Germany, France or anywhere else in an issue which can be settled only through world revolution.

Frau Schreiber accompanied the German women's reply with a personal appeal to French women to "lend a hand in promoting appreciation of the fact, that this issue, which concerns small martyrs, is a world problem; that we women cannot indulge in argument where the lives of innocent ones are concerned, nor discuss which ones are to be saved and which will perish."

"To woman," she concluded, "who is the mainspring of all human life, every child is sacred."

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? "THIRTY A WEEK" ?

TOM MOORE A GOLDWYN STAR

and

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want to know how you would manage the situation. For the three best answers on "CAN A MAN MARRY ON THIRTY A WEEK" The APOLLO THEATRE will award SIX TICKETS to the winner for the best solution. Write on one side of the paper only and confine your answers to 200 words and Address them to The APOLLO THEATRE. The latest day for the answers to be in is SUNDAY NIGHT. Names of winners if desired will be announced on the screen, commencing MONDAY next, at beginning of the show. DON'T FAIL TO COME.

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"Perils of Thunder Mountain"

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"Tragic Experiment"

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"The Robber Robbed"

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Fascinating Drama

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A story that captivates the imagination, environed in scenes of unique splendour and eerie originality

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See Miss Kellerman's wonderful diving and swimming.

7 reels 7,000 feet

Tonight, the last night

Harold Lockwood in "THE GREAT ROMANCE"

and Max Linder in "MAX IN A TAXI"

THE DANSANTS EVERY SUNDAY at St. George's

(Late St. George's Cafe)

Bubbling Well

$1.00 Admission $1.00

Including Tea

4:30 p.m.—7 p.m.

FOR RESERVATIONS TELEPHONE:

C. 1915 or West 802

THE RITZ CAFE

(24 North Honan Road Exten.)

Opening has been postponed until

MONDAY, January 31st, at 8 p.m.

Owing to the delay in arrival of the "Empress of Russia" bringing THE RITZ JAZZ BAND all reservations for SATURDAY will hold good for MONDAY, if desired.

MUSIC BY

THE RITZ JAZZ BAND

Special Table d'hote Dinner Dance Monday 8.30 to 10 p.m. $3.00

for

Dinner and Supper Reservations

Phone North 2391

EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE

Maitre d'Hotel, Charles G. Duront

Late of Sherry's, New York

Chef, A. E. Hansen

Late of Continental, Paris

Café Parisien

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Every Evening *Every Evening*

FAMOUS EUROPEAN

CONCERT TRIO

THE TRIAN SISTERS

MISS SOFIA - - VIOLIN MISS ANTONINE - - PIANO

MISS JOSEFINA - - CELLO

will render a programme of classical music during dinner, to be followed by dance music by our

Famous Jazz Band

SPECIAL DINNER-DE-LUXE EVERY SATURDAY

For Reservations, Phone C. 1915

ANDRE MUSANTE *Supt. of Service*

BOB AKEO *Manager*

Her Delectable Diary

BY GENE FOWLER

April 1.—This is my birthday. How appropriate, you say! Born on the First of April. The Colonel just left. I dont know how he got his rank, but he is. How long is a plate of spaghetti? I tried to figure it out in Italian, but the Colonel eats with his knife and out his throat before I counted up to fifty feet. I will have to put arsenic in his toothpowder.

April 2.—The arsenic failed to work. The toothpowder idea was brilliant, but the Colonel had false teeth. Alas! Everything is false. Isn't it odd how little
Life's big moments can be.
The Colonel's hair is thin,
But his skull is thick, Marie.

April 3.—The Colonel visited me today. I had a hatchet hidden back of the piano, but it broke when I hit him behind the ears. I took it to the hardware store, were I had borrowed it, and they told me it was not guaranteed when used on marble.

Not through my life or what may follow,
Shall my love grow less for thee.
I often thought your skull was hollow,
But I find it filled with choice debris.
Why farewell? We both are clever.
Would you drown love's fire with tears?
No! Prohibition's come forever,
And we'll have to go without our beers.

April 4.—I cooked biscuits for the Colonel today. He said later there was an awful weight on his heart. We went to the theatre and saw Madame Hoozis in her choking scene. The Colonel suggested she was trying to swallow one of my biscuits. When I analyse these things my brains are in a whirl. The Colonel says my brains are in my feet, but I am confident they are in a whirl.

April 5.—We went to the cemetery today. Had a fine time. Everything seemed so cheerful. The Colonel read some tombstones but didn't believe the epitaphs. While I was in that neighborhood I picked out a lot in which to bury the Colonel.

As I sat in the beauty parlor,
Acquiring some lovely curls,
I couldn't help but think that
You can't dope out us girls.
The Colonel has plenty of money,
And he buys many diamonds and pearls,
But what of their wealth, I ask you,
If they can't dope out us girls.

April 6.—I have asked the Colonel twice now to leave his wife and nineteen children for me. He shrugged his shoulders and said that would be profiteering. He is a beast and growls in his sleep, although he claims he is only snoring. Men are such liars! I never knew but one man who never lied—and he was deaf and dumb. The Colonel is dumb but he hears everything, especially knocks on the front door when he fears his wife may have followed him.

April 7.—I took my diary to the publisher's today, but he demurred, claiming that the Colonel wasn't dead yet. I replied I knew that the Colonel was not dead, but that his brains were. Now I will have to kill the publisher as well as the Colonel. It looks like a good year for the undertakers. Ah! women get the worst of it, except in Africa, where there is so much ivory around them that they get used to it by the time they marry a consignment of empty skull.

April 8.—What a fool I was not to shoot the Colonel as he stood with his face toward the buffet, drinking my corn whiskey. I could have proved grand larceny and burglary with intent to defraud. But the revolver was loaded with blanks. So is the Colonel's mind. Heart, soul, beauty going, and not a drug store within fourteen blocks! What will become of me? Maybe I'll have to go to work for a living. How vulgar!

April 9.—The Colonel just wired me. As usual, he sent the message collect. He is so crooked his spine looks like one of Harry Lauder's walking sticks. I must kill him, but I hate to waste carbolic acid. I have sought my love and found it.
And I thought it cheap at the price.
But when I tried to lose him,
It was worse than playing dice.

April 10.—The Colonel went to Poughkeepsie. It serves him right. The night life up there will kill him if I don't make haste and save Poughkeepsie the trouble. How short life is, but how long is a plate of spinach?

ASAMA BEAUTIFUL IN NIGHT ERUPTION

Belching Fire, Lava And Ashes, Mountain Makes Display Seen 50 Miles

Sending forth a column of black smoke several thousand feet and roaring like thunder, Mount Asama erupted at about 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, January 18 again about two hours later, and a third time about 4 o'clock the same day. Smaller eruptions continued throughout the night.

The view of the Asama in eruption at night was reported to have been a splendid sight. About five minutes after the first eruption on Tuesday morning, the black smoke which had risen to the sky was blown by wind north-eastward toward the sky above Maebashi, where it arrived after about half an hour. In the direction of Azuma a large quantity of ashes fell. For a time the light of the sun was intercepted and the day grew suddenly dark. No serious damage was done.

A dispatch from Uyeda reported that the view of the eruption from 25 miles was splendid and the bright clear outline of mountains was suddenly darkened and made obscure by the smoke and ashes which enveloped them. A Kumagae dispatch reports that even at so great a distance as 50 miles shoji were shaken by the quakes caused by the Asama eruption. The smok could be seen from that district. The view of Asama when it erupted late in the afternoon and at night was splendid, says a Nagano dispatch, as columns of fire were shot high into the sky from the crater.

The eruptions were registered by the Imperial University seismograph, whereas the eruption at the end of last year was not. Doctor Omori is of the opinion that the recent eruption must have been much more violent than before. But the nature of the eruptions was simpler this time and they were not so continuous.

Municipal Town Hall

First Grand Concert

by

MISCHA ELMAN

The World's Greatest Violinist

At the Piano,
Arthur Locsser

On Tuesday, February 1st at 9.15 p.m.

SEATS: $6, $4 and $3

Booking now open at Moutrie's

Direction: HUROK-STROK

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

For the Benefit of Famine Relief Work,

Under the Auspices of

St. John's Triangle Club,

Consisting of

Varsity Foreign Dramatic Club, Orchestra & Glee Club

in

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

Bubbling Well Road

on

Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 8.00 p.m.

Admission: $1.00, $2.00—Dress Circle, $3.00—Box

Tickets may be bought at the following places: S. Moutrie Co., Ah Fong Photographer, Chinese Y. M. C. A., St. John's University.

THE MOST EXCITING AND THRILLING PICTURES AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE DE LUXE

— ALL THIS WEEK —

COMMENCING TO-MORROW, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
January 31st, February 1st and 2nd

SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRESENTS

THE NATURAL STAR—A MATINEE IDOL OF THE SCREEN—THE MOST MAGNETIC OF SCREEN ARTISTS

TOM MOORE

THRIUMPHS IN THE GREATEST ROLE OF HIS BRILLIANT CAREER IN

"THIRTY A WEEK"

BY THOMPSON BUCHANAN

CAN A MAN MARRY ON THIRTY A WEEK?

CAN AND SHOULD A MAN MARRY ON A SALARY OF THIRTY DOLLARS A WEEK?

WITH THE PRESENT HIGH COST OF LOVING AND LIVING, IS IT ADVISABLE TO PROPOSE MARRIAGE ON A CHAUFFEUR'S WAGES?

?

HOW WOULD YOU ARRANGE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES TO PROVIDE FOR YOUR WIFE AND SELF ON THIRTY PER? . . . DOES IT TAKE NERVE TO MARRY ON THIRTY A WEEK?

WHAT ARE YOUR RULES FOR THRIFT, FOR CONVERSATION, FOR INTELLIGENT PERSONAL MAINTENANCE?

HERE'S THE ANSWER:

HE CAME, HE LOVED, HE CONQUERED!

SURE YOU'LL BE SURPRISED WHEN YOU SEE THIS FAST-MOVING, PERFECTLY CONSTRUCTED DRAMA OF ADVENTURE AND JOYOUS ROMANCE

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY
February 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

JOSEPH SCHENCK PRESENTS

NORMA TALMADGE

THE CHARMING AND POPULAR PICTURE STAR IN AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC STORY OF MODERN AMERICAN LIFE BY WILSON MIZNER ENTITLED

"THE LAW OF COMPENSATION"

A SUPERB SIX-PART SCREEN PRESENTATION WHICH HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF ONE OF THE STRONGEST STORIES EVER BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN.

HERE IS THE TALE THAT ENTHRALLS WITH ITS SHEER POWER AND VIVIDNESS AND CHARM: STIRRING IN ITS EXOTIC DISPLAY TO THE EYE. IT IS A PRODUCTION THAT ENCHANTS MIGHTLY.

IT IS BIG, VITAL, ENGROSSING!

IT WILL PROBE EVERY CORNER OF YOUR HEART!

USUAL PRICES — BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

TO-DAY MATINEE at 3 p.m.

A HIGH VOLTAGE PLAY ENTITLED

"RIO GRANDE"

BY AUGUST THOMAS TOLD IN SEVEN PARTS.

A THOUGHT DRAMA THAT REVEALS THE FEELINGS OF THOSE WHO SEE IT.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

PRISCILLA DEAN

IN A THRILLING "CROOK PLAY DE LUXE."

"THE EXQUISITE THIEF"

A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE!

A COMEDY THAT TICKLES! SEE IT.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Commencing Wednesday, February 2nd, at 9.15 p.m.

Edgar Warwick presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SHANGHAI

The Warwick Comedy Company

WEDNESDAY NEXT

"BROWN SUGAR"

From the Garrick Theatre

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP!

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S—Phone Central 112.

For further particulars watch local announcements

Beaten, tortured placed on sale by the brute she called "father," this child, desperate, at the critical point in her life, finds a sure way to save her own soul and her mother's life.

She shoots—and kills!

But she is not the murderer. A person she has never seen is.

"THE GUILTY MAN"

See this tremendous drama

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE TO-NIGHT, JANUARY 30th

Matinee Today with "FIGHT FOR MILLIONS" and "THE GUILTY MAN"

Good Things to Eat and Drink

SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY

THE TROCADERO

14 Astor Road — Phone: North 1664

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain Sorensen, will leave on Sunday, January 30, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain J. R. Milligen, will leave on Monday, January 31, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McAdam, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Wosang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, January 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain McClelland, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, February 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Feiching Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday morning, Jan. 30. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. Rosee, will leave on Sunday morning, Jan. 30. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 31, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. C. W. Puckett, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 1, daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kansu, Capt. H. Sutor, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. K. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Feb. 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Freight Tel. 77 and Passage Tel. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will dispatch the s.s. Halvdon on January 30. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road, Phone C. 1114.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kueichow Captain R. Ritchil, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Sunday, January 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kaiping, on Feb. 1. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1114.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Minging Administration will dispatch the s.s. Dukat on February 1. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road, Phone C. 1114.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. Yungshin, Captain Pooiga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Thursday, Feb. 3. The tender conveying mail and Passengers will leave the French mail jetty at 9.30 a.m. the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund Phone Nos. Central 4702 and 3059.

W'WEI. CHEFOO & TENTSIN—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Feb. 3, 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Vessels Due

Achilles, *U. Kingdom*	Jan. 30
Awaji Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 1
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 2
China, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 1
Chungking, *Hankow*	Jan. 31
Delta, *Japan*	Jan. 30
D. P. Benoit, *Antwerp*	Feb. 1
Dunera, *Bombay*	Feb. 4
Esang, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*	Jan. 30
Ecuador, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 3
Eurypylus, *U. Kingdom*	Feb. 7
Fushimi Maru, *Seattle*	Feb. 2
Haean, *Wenchow*	Jan. 31
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
Hsinming, *Foochow*	Feb. 1
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Jan. 30
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Japan, *Calcutta*	Feb. 1
Kaga Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 4
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Feb. 7
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Jan. 29
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Feb. 1
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 1
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Feb. 5
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Jan. 31
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 5
Kwangtah, *Hongkong*	Jan. 30
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Jan. 30
Luenho, *Hankow*	Feb. 2
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
Mishima Maru, *London*	Feb. 4
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Feb. 6
Ningpo, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
Nile, *Hongkong*	Jan. 30
Ningshao, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Jan. 30
Poyang, *Hankow*	Feb. 2
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Jan. 29
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 7
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Jan. 31
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Feb. 5
Tean, *Tsingtao*	Feb. 4
Tatung, *Hankow*	Jan. 30
Tientsin, *Hongkong*	Jan. 30
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 6
Tungshing, *Tsingtao*	Feb. 1
Wenchow, *Swatow*	Jan. 30
West Ivan, *Seattle*	Feb. 4
Woosung, *Hankow*	Feb. 7
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Yamashiro M., *Japan*	Feb. 7

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 30	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 30	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 1	—	New York	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 2	—	New York	Lancaster	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 5	—	Seattle	West Jessup	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 10	—	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 10	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Feb. 12	—	Tacoma, ports	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Feb. 14	—	Rio de Janeiro	Kanagawa M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 15	—	Portland	W. Nomentum	Am.	C. P. Co.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 15	—	Portland, Ore.	Abercos	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 17	—	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 20	—	Seattle	†Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 26	—	New York	Toyohashi M.	Jap.	N. Y. K
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	T. Stockton	Am.	Adl Line
Mar. 4	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	Adl. Line
Mar. 7	—	Seattle	West Ison	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 10	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 18	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 22	—	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 18	—	Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am.	Adl. Line
Mar. 26	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 1	—	Seattle	W. Montana	Am.	A. Line
Apr. 2	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 1	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Takeshima M	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 1	L.D.	Moji, Kobe	Kwaisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 2	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 4	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Awaji Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 5	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 5	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 11	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 1	D.L.	Calcutta	Kwaisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 1	D.L.	London, ports	†Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 2	—	Genoa	Masaniello	Gr.	Dod. & Co.
Feb. 2	—	Singapore	China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 3	—	London, ports	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 3	—	London	C. of Florence	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 5	—	London	Lisbon Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 5	—	Liverpool, ports	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 6	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 7	—	Trieste & Venice	Pilsna	Ital.	L.T.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	—	Bombay	†Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 10	—	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Feb. 12	—	Liverpool, ports	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 14	—	London, ports	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 15	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Duquesne	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 15	—	Marseilles	E. Exporter	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 17	—	London	Foyle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 17	—	Hamburg, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18	—	Rotterdam	Ameland	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Singapore	W. Montana	Am.	A. Line
Feb. 21	—	Copenhagen	Australian	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Feb. 24	—	Antwerp, ports	Tetrosias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Glasgow, ports	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 27	—	Liverpool, ports	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 28	—	London, ports	†Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 1	—	London	†Alipore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	Glasgow, ports	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	Hamburg, ports	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 8	—	London	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 10	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	—	London	†Karmala	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	Lisbon	Quelimore	Port.	B. Bros
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, ports	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18	—	Amsterdam	Alderamin	Dut.	H. C. T. Co

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 30	—	A. H'kong, Canton	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 30	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 30	3.00	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 30	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 30	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	—	Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 2	—	Honkkong	China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 2	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	—	Foochow, etc.	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 4	—	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 5	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Manila & Hongkong	Eldridge	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 20	—	Manila, Hongkong	Pawlet	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 27	—	Manila £ Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

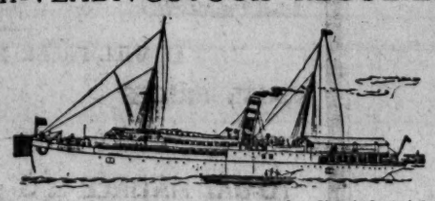
Jan. 30	—	Tientsin	Halvdan	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 30	D.L.	Tientsin	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 1	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	Chinwantao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Feb. 1	—	Tientsin	Dukat	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb. 2	6.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Feb. 3	9.30*	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L.V. Lang
Feb. 3	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 30	D.L.	Pukow	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	3.00	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 1	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 1	D.L.	Wuhu	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Feb. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOCK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostock and will take passengers, mails and parcels.
This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed.
1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

L. V. LANG
Agent

Tel. Cen. 4702 and 3059 No. 8 French Bund.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails January 31st, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails February 1st, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.
FOR TIENTSIN direct
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails February 3rd, 10 a.m.

FOR DALNY

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... sails February 1st, daylight.
S.S. "KANSU" ..... sails February 2nd, daylight.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... sails February 3rd, daylight.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philiphines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401, Freight: Central No. 77.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents,
French Bund.

C P O S
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

EMPRESS OF JAPAN

Sails for Vancouver via Naga saki & Yokohama (omitting Kobe) Saturday, Jan. 29.

Tender ALEXANDRA with outgoing passengers and baggage leaves Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Sails for Manila & Hongkong Sunday, Jan. 30.

Tender ALEXANDRA with outgoing passengers and baggage leaves Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

SAILINGS
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 12	*Emp. of Russia	Jan. 30
Emp. of Japan	Mar. 18	*Emp. of Asia	Feb. 27
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 2	†Emp. of Japan	Mar. 8
		*Via Manila	
		†To Hongkong Direct	

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

Freight Department: Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai. Telephone, Central 181.
Passenger Department: Palace Hotel, 19 The Bund, Shanghai Telephone, Central 182.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

For Seattle, Wash., via Japan
S.S. EDMORE ..... JAN. 30th
S.S. ELDRIDGE ..... MAR. 4th
S.S. WHEATLAND MONTANA APRIL 1st

For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. ELDRIDGE ..... FEB. 12th
S.S. PAWLET ..... FEB. 20th

For Manila & Singarpore
S.S. WHEATLAND MONTANA ..... FEB. 18th

For Portland, Ore
S.S. ABERCOS ..... FEB. 15th
S.S. PAWLET ..... MAR. 18th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE,
Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Ecuador .... Feb. 26	S.S. Ecuador .... Feb. 5
S.S. Colombia .. Mar. 26	S.S. Colombia ... Mar. 5
	S.S. Venezuela .. Apr. 2

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Japan Ports and San Francisco

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. DOYLESTOWN ..... about ..... Feb. 15

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. EASTERN EXPORTER..... about ..... Feb. 15

PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1B, Nanking Road. Palace Hotel Building,
Telephone Central 5056. Cable Adress "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
FROM SHANGHAI
"SHINYO MARU" Via Nagasaki..... Feb. 10
"KOREA MARU" Via Nagasaki..... March 10
"SIBERIA MARU" Via Dairen..... March 22
"TENYO MARU" Via Nagasaki..... April 6

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
"SIBERIA MARU" ..... March 8
"TENYO MARU" ..... March 16

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to data. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
M. FUJII, ACTING MANAGER.
71, Szechuen Road.
Telephones 3229 and 3230.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service. Regular Sailings for

Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings outward for Japan
S.S. "HUNGARIA" beginning February
Homeward for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste via Ports
S.S. "PILSNA" beginning February
S.S. "HUNGARIA" beginning March, 1921
S.S. "TRIESTE" beginning April, 1921,
S.S. "PERSIA" beginning May, 1921
S.S. "PILSNA" February 7th
For particulars regarding freight and passages, apply to
LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
Sassoon Building (28, Kiangse Road): Tel. C. 5088

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
*S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons)..... Jan. 30
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons)..... Feb. 26
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons)..... Apr. 3
*Omits Yokohama and Honolulu
*Due San Francisco Feb. 18

FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Feb. 3
S.S. "NILE" ..... Mar. 29

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... March 14

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
F. R. BARRETT,
Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said:—

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Feb. 6
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 14

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Natsuyama,	Feb. 27

For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:

LISBON MARU	10,000	Capt. T. Shirai,	Feb. 5
MITO MARU	10,000	Capt.	Beginning of March

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)

SUWA MARU	22,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Feb. 20
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Noguchi,	March 13

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON Via Panama.

Calling Japan Ports

TOYOHASHI MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 26

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shibuya,	Feb. 14

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Kimura,	Feb. 1
AWAJI MARU	4,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 4
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Seno,	Feb. 11

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Feb. 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Tsuraga,	Feb. 5
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Feb. 12

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Feb. 5

FOR HONGKONG.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	April 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Nogushi,	Feb. 4

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Feb. 15
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. B. Saito,	Mar. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	April 19

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.
Agents for
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
and
Sudden and Christenson

Sailing from Shanghai about

S.S. "West Nomentum"	Feb. 15
S.S. "West Keats"	To follow.
S.S. "West Nivaria"	To follow.

Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN
Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—
C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
HIMALAYA MARU	15,000	J. Ezoe,		Feb. 3 Feb. 5

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.

ALASKA MARU	15,000	T. Narita,	Feb. 15 Feb. 17

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yakohama.

HAWAII MARU	18,000	T. Suruga,	Feb. 10 Feb. 12

FOR HONGKONG.

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	Y. Fukami,	Feb. 10 Feb. 12

FOR FORMOSA. For Takao via Foochow and Keelung.

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	K. Akasawa,	Feb. 2 Feb. 4

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.
Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235.
O.S.K. Yangtsepoo Wharf, Tel Nos Central 2215 East 208 and 212.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The B. I. s.s. Japan, from Calcutta on January 6, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The Lloyd Triestino s.s. Pilsna will be despatched from Shanghai for Trieste and Venice on Feb. 7.

The S.P. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Leongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao next Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar, from London on Dec. 24, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay on January 12, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Achilles, from United Kingdom, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. West Campgaw left New York for Yokohama on January 19.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Chungking left Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due at Woosung from Vancouver early this morning and the incoming passenger tender is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 9.30 o'clock. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong at midnight tonight and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the jetty at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Yangtsze, from Antwerp, London and Middlesborough, left La Rochelle for Port Said, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Chinwangtao on January 19.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Lahore, freighter from Antwerp on Nov. 27, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Feb. 4.

The American Trading Company's s.s. West Ivan is due to arrive Shanghai from Seattle on Feb. 4.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ningpo will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Awaji Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The China Mail s.s. China, from San Francisco, left Yokohama Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai by way of Nakasaki on Tuesday. The China is due to sail from Shanghai for Hongkong direct on Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Chicomico left Hampton Roads for Cavtie on January 22.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C, s.s. Esang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuhang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tientsin is due in Shanghai from Hongkong today.

The C.N. s.s. Tientsin is due in Shanghai from Hongkong today.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow is due in Shanghai from Swatow today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Chefoo for Dairen on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hacan will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The China Mail s.s. Nile is due at Woosung from Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning and the tender with incoming passengers and mail is expected to reach the Customs jetty about noon. The Nile sails for Nagasaki and San Francisco late this evening and the tender with outbound passengers, baggage and mail will leave the jetty at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao Tuesday morning and will sail for same ports at 6 a.m. Wednesday. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock Tuesday night.

The M.M. s.s. Docteur Pierre Benoit, from Antwerp, London and Middlesborough, left Hongkong at 4 p.m. Friday and is due in Shanghai Tuesday afternoon. The Benoit will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 5 o'clock.

The M.M. s.s. Peiho, from Antwerp, London and Middlesborough, left Saigon on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Feb. 15.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurypylus, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "DELTA"	January 31st
S.S. "KASHGAR"	February 28th
S.S. "KARMALA"	March 14th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	February 10th
S.S. "LAHORE"	February 15th
S.S. "DILWARA"	March 3rd

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TAKADA"	February 10th
S.S. "JAPAN"	February 15th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "KANOWNA"	February 16th
S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	March 9th
S.S. "EASTERN"	April 2nd

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2516
Freight: Central 3069

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON
S.S. Satsuma Jan. 31st

FOR LONDON - ANTWERP - ROTTERDAM
S.S. Duquesne Feb. 15th

Special Arrangements can be made for full Cargoes.

For rates and particulars apply to
THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Pacific representatives and operators
Green Star Line

For San Francisco—via Dalny, Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST CAJOOT ..... Feb. 10th

For San Francisco direct
U.S.S.B. TANKER "STOCKTON" ..... Feb. 28th

For Seattle—via Japan Ports.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JESSUP ..... Feb. 5th
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST ISON ..... March 7th

For New York and Baltimore—via Suez Canal
U.S.S.B. S.S. LANCASTER ..... Feb. 2nd

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice President.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road
Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018
W. B. Lunt, Agent.

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

West Neris	Dec. 22
West Carmona	Dec. 25
Brood Arrow	Dec. 31
Colombia	Jan. 1
Siberia Maru	Jan. 3
West Cactus	Jan. 6
Nanking	Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 16
Stockton	Jan. 28

For Tacoma

Arabia Maru	Jan. 8
Arizona Maru	Jan. 19

For Seattle

Katori Maru	Jan. 5
Cross Keys	Jan. 17

For Portland

West Nivaria	Dec. 21
Bearport	Jan. 12
Montague	Jan. 19

For Vancouver

Monteagle	Jan. 11
Empress of Asia	Jan. 18
Empress of Japan	Jan. 29

For New York

Remeo	Dec. 24
Celtic Prince	Jan. 15
Esther Dollar	Jan. 17
Lyon Maru	Jan. 22
Agamemnon	Jan. 24
Amur Maru	Jan. 25

For London etc.

Iyo Maru	Dec. 25
Sicilia	Dec. 28
Atsuta Maru	Jan. 3
Plassy	Jan. 19
Shidzuoka Maru	Jan 19
Glenluce	Jan. 22
Anchises	Jan. 29

For Liverpool

Demodocus	Dec. 22
Memnon	Dec. 23
Awa Maru	Dec. 28
Alcinous	Jan.
Hector	Jan. 10

For Rotterdam

Eurymedon	Dec. 23

For Hamburg

Havre Maru	Jan. 3
Tsuruga Maru	Jan. 8
Rhesus	Jan. 11

For Marseilles

Amazone	Dec. 31
Andre Lebon	Jan. 15
Paul Lecat	Jan. 28

For Trieste

Nippon	Jan. 13

For Bombay

Dilwara	Jan. 8

For Calcutta

Gregory Apcar	Dec. 24
Kumsang	Dec. 31
Takada	Jan. 28

For Java

Tjibodas	Jan. 8

For Newcastle

Slavic Prince	Jan. 22

Siccawei Weather Reports

22.—The depression crosses the Yellow Sea, making for Kiusiu and the Korea Strait; the barometer rises rapidly in the Upper Yangtsze Valley. Strong cyclonic whirl between China and Japan; variable breezes with calms in the south. Overcast weather with decreasing temperature.

23.—The pressure rises rapidly. The weather clears up and becomes very cold. Strong NNW winds.

DOLLAR LINE
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Early March
S.S. Melville Dollar"	April

SAILING FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Grace Dollar" via Suez	Middle Feb.
S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	
S.S. Melville Dollar"	April

SAILING FOR HONGKONG, MANILA & SINGAPORE

S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Middle Feb.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond.
Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.
For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.
apply to
THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2808

BRITISH FIRM—ESTABLISHED 1885
Insurance, Cartage Contractors, Expert Furniture and Curio Packers, Warehousing at Lowest Rates.
GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Telephone Central 204 9 Ezra Road, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 18	—	Liverpool	Anchises	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Tsingtao	Anshin Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Copenhagen	Chile	Dan.	E.A. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 17	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 21	—	.....	Chinchong	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Chinwangtao	Dukat	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 26	—	Chefoo	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Fushiki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 16	—		Friesland	Dut.	Dod. & Co.
Jan. 26	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan. 29	—	London	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan. 27	—	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan. 27	—	Chinwangtao	Halvdan	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 27	—	Nanking	Hsintung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	—	Dairen	Hwahkuei	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 19	—		Hwahyih	Chi.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 23	—	Tientsin	Hsintien	Br.	M. & Co.
Dec. 28	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	—	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 27	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 29	—	.....	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Calcutta	Kwaisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	—	New York	Lancaster	Am.	R. & Tex.
Jan. 27	—		Legie	Cz-S.	C.C.E.C.
Jan. 27	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 13	—	Vladivostok	Lungshun	Chi.	S.H. & Co.
Jan. 25	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 27	—	Genoa	Masanello	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 28	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 8	—	.....	Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Jan. 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi	N.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 29	—	New York	P. Prince	Br.	Furness
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Rokko Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan. 14	—	.....	Sankiang	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	—	Wuhu	Shinko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec. 28	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Hankow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	Tsingtao	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	—		Shunchong	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Nanking	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—		Sylvan Arrow	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 27	—	Japan	Taihei Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Tairyu Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Jan. 28	—	Dairen	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hankow	Tseangtan	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec. 25	—	Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	—	Foochow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 14	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	W. F. & Co.
Dec. 24	—	.....	Wergeland	Am.	
Jan. 22	—	Dairen	Wanli	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Woosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 29	—	Dairen	Yungshing	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Jan. 23	—	Hongkong	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Yonyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 29	—	Nanking	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Chefoo	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 29	—	Hongkong, Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Jan. 29	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Antwerp, ports	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Tsingtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Seattle	Kashima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 29	—	.....	Tuscan Prince	Br.	Furness
Jan. 29	—	Wuhu	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	.....	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 29	—	Tsingtao	Daitoku M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Chihaya Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 29	—	Amoy	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Chefoo	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Dairen	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 29	—	Ningpo	Kiangtsep	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Dairen	Yunghsing	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Rokko Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan. 29	—	Japan	P. Prince	Br.	Furness
Jan. 29	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 29	—	Tsingtao	Anshiu M.	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Jan. 29	—	London	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan. 29	—	Chinwangtao	Dukat	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan. 29	—	Calcutta	Kwaisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Fushiki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 29	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 29	—	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 29	—	Copenhagen	Chile	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Japan	Tairyu Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Jan. 29	—	Nanking	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	.....	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B VIII		Chitose	Jap. gun-boat
2 C	Oct. 21	Destrees	Fr. cruiser
N S N B	Dec. 23	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
P & O B I	Jan. 27	Foxglove	Br. gun-boat
P & O. B I	Jan. 28	Gnat	Br. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
1 C	Jan. 27	New Orleans	Am. Cruiser
K.L.Y.B.	Dec. 17	Seb. Caboto	Am. cruiser

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1921

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 3 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
4h. 38m.	6ft. 6in.	5h. 2m.	5ft. 5in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
3	31	3	55

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
10 51 a.m.	6h. 55m.	5h. 32m.	6h. 10m.	6h. 17m.	

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For January 30.30 in.
769.8 mm.

TYRE SERVICE THAT IS SERVICE
"A stitch in time saves nine" is as true in tyres as anything else
H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO. INC.
P. GIOVANNINI — TYRE DEPT.

The China Press
大陸報

BE SURE
to read this week's
"SALES BULLETIN"
on page seven

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1921

Business and Official Notices

CABLES MOORE SHANGHAI — ESTABLISHED 1879 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 158

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS · VALUERS · LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD · SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Tuesday, February 1st.—Excellent Household Furniture, Ladies' and Gent's clothing and Sundries in back Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 2nd.—Superior New Furniture and Carpets, etc., in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, February 2nd.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo and Sundries in godown at 2.30 p.m.

Monday, February 14th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, February 22nd.—Substantial and Artistic Household Furniture and Effects at 1 The Bund.

Saturday, February 26th.—A Fine Collection of Postage Stamps in upper Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED

Telephone No 5021

SUNDRY CARGO AUCTION

in back Salesroom

No. 97 SZECHUEN ROAD.

On Tuesday, 1st February, 1921.

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

1 Large Bale Thick Overcoating 56" in dark gray & brown colour, 14 gross Screw Drivers 4" to 8", Bleaching Powder, 1 case Assorted Biscuits, 180 tins Dyes, 20 tins Assorted Paints, 35 dozen Calox Tooth Powder, 5 dozen Flat Laundry Irons, 5 dozen Cod Liver Oil, 10 dozen Purses, 200 dozen Gloves, 5 dozen Slippers, etc.

NOW ON VIEW.

We have just received a shipment of

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES

Price: $6.50 per case of 42 lb. nett.

delivered at your house

Telephone your order to Central No. 2259, or write

MacDONALD & COMPANY

No. 14 MUSEUM ROAD.

35393

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited.

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND interim dividend at the rate of six per cent (twelve shillings per share), less income tax at 6s. in the £, in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1920, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 15 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of February, 1921, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Ld., 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

35374

The Kiangse Yu Yuen Water Works Company
江西豫源自来水公司

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting was held at No 340 Kweichow Road, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January 1921. The following resolution were passed. That the said "Kiangse Yu Yuen Water Work Co." are not allowed to negotiate any foreign loans; or to obtain loans under any shape or form whatever.

A similar notice will be published in Sun Pao.

Dated this 29th day of Jan., 1921

By Order.

The members of Kiangse Association.

35388

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 24

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 20 and 21

Not a Single
CROSS WORD
in a
CASE
SANDY MACDONALD
(Sandy Mac)
is the best
SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

Shanghai-Nanking Railway

Lunar New Year's Day.

The Train Service on Tuesday, February 8th, 1921, Lunar New Year's Day, will be suspended with the exception of the undermentioned trains, viz:—

"Up" Through Express leaving Shanghai North at 9.30 a.m. for Kunshan, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, and Nanking connecting with the Through Service to Peking.

"Down" Through Express leaving Nanking at 3.50 p.m. with the Through passengers from Peking, Tientsin, etc., for Chinkiang, Tanyang, Changchow, Wusih, Soochow, and Kunshan arriving at Shanghai North at 10 p.m.

"Up" and "Down" Night Express Trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking at 11.30 and 11. p.m. respectively.

In addition to the ordinary 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class tickets, First, and Second Class Special Return Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued between each of the following Stations, viz:—Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, and Nanking on the Shanghai-Nanking Line, and Shanghai North, Shanghai South, Jessfield, Siccawei, Sungkiang, Fungching, Kashai, Kashing, Yehzah, Changan, Konzenchiao, and Hangchow, on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line: also Third Class Special Return Tickets between the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway stations named above.

The Return Portion of these Special Tickets will be valid from Friday, February 4th, until Monday, February 21st, inclusive.

By Order,
The Traffic Manager.

NOTICE

We beg to announce that Mr. F. C. Eitter, heretofore Service Manager at our "Star Garage," is no longer connected with our business, his services having been terminated on January 22nd, 1921.

CHINA MOTORS LIMITED.

35385

FRESH BUTTER
"DAISY"
Brand
AND
MEADOW
Brand
in one-lb. pats

May be obtained from all Leading Stores

These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers

Pure, Fresh and Delicious

Outport orders may be sent to

Geddes & Co.,
Limited.
IMPORTERS
5 Peking Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 346.

AUTOMATIC
TIME STAMPS

with 8-worded cylinders

"Received"
"Answered"
"Despatched"
"Approved"
"Out"
"In"
"Cancelled"
"Paid"

Model 7 with lock bottom

Model 8 with lock bottom and 8-day time piece

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Cable "Mackbauck" — Phone C. 4778

The *Stewart*
AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer Chang On, Captain Waeild, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 1st February, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins fitted with electric fans). Passage money, Shanghai to Hankow, $36 single and $54 return. For Freight or Passage apply to the office of the Company 19-21 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

35387

PROFESSIONAL

DANCING lessons given by an experienced teacher; lesson can be given either at pupil's home or teacher's. Apply to Box 572, THE CHINA PRESS.

35389 F 1

WANTED, lessons in French or Chinese in exchange for piano lessons by experienced American lady pianist. Apply to Box 567, THE CHINA PRESS.

35378 J 30

A Chinese lady, graduated from the High School, with very fair knowledge of Chinese, English and music, etc., has spare time to teach. Address No. 204 Ming Oen Fong, South Chengtu Road.

35316

DANCING. Shanghai's first dancing class. Prof. Thereses, Palace Hotel, daily 5:15. We teach anyone who can walk to dance.

34683 J. 1.

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE WANTED: four to five-roomed house in good locality. Apply to Box 535, THE CHINA PRESS.

35313

WANTED about March 1st, furnished house or apartment by American couple, no children. Careful tenants. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

34678

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a competent stenographer for law office. State qualifications and salary required. Apply to Box 575, THE CHINA PRESS.

35396 F 2

STENOGRAPHER wanted, male or female. Also young clerk and typist. Apply to Box 574, THE CHINA PRESS.

35392 F 2

WANTED, reliable Chinese bookkeeper for hotel. State experience and salary required. Apply to Box 565, THE CHINA PRESS.

35372 F. 1.

WANTED, a governess for two children, aged six and eight. Knowledge of French essential. Apply to Box 561, THE CHINA PRESS.

35368 F. 1.

WANTED immediately, steno. typist, for one month only. Must be experienced and well-recommended. Apply, giving full particulars by letter, to Box 562, THE CHINA PRESS.

35369

WANTED, Teacher of English in Mission Middle School for Boys in Soochow, class work to begin February 20 and end June 28. Man or woman, American or British. In applying give nationality, sex, age, married or single and educational qualifications and experience. To save time, give references first letter. Apply to Box 522, THE CHINA PRESS.

35191 J 30

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to let, 7 rooms 2 baths all fixtures in, lease to be taken over also small house in rear. Apply No. 1 Woosung Road upstairs.

J 30

TO LEASE, large furnished house in western district, sitting room, dining room, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, kitchen, large servants' quarters and garage. The lease may be given over. Apply to Box 532, THE CHINA PRESS.

35205

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOOKKEEPER or assistant-accountant's position wanted by an experienced man who has had good knowledge of bookkeeping and modern system of accounting. Over ten years' practical experience in import and export firm accounts, exchange, and general office routine. Good testimonial. Apply to Box 559, THE CHINA PRESS.

35359

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.

34673

YOUNG lady from Baltic provinces, knowing German and Russian perfectly and some English, seeks post as housekeeper, clerk, or help to children. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

35366 J. 30.

GENTLEMAN seeks position with reliable firm as interpreter and adviser in making business connections with Chinese merchants in the interior. Speaks Chinese fluently. Has had wide experience in many parts of China. Interested in interior travel and in coming in first-hand contact with business men in parts where Chinese products originate. Apply to Box 556, THE CHINA PRESS.

35353 J. 30.

ACTIVE, intelligent youth, well-educated, experienced general office assistant, open for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 516, THE CHINA PRESS.

35170

EXTRA work after office hours wanted by a Chinese having ten years' practical experience in accounts. At present holding important position in a big American firm. Capable of taking complete charge of set of books. Good organiser, with highest references. Please apply to Box 547, THE CHINA PRESS.

35335 F 3

POSITION as steno-typist wanted by a young lady with some experience in general office routine. Apply to Box 548, THE CHINA PRESS.

35338 J 30

MISCELLANEOUS

Artist to execute order for all kinds of works.

For Trad. & Industr. Firms: Drawings for placards, programmes, wrappers, price lists, etc.

For Advertisers, Book-Sellers, etc., Drawings, illustrations, caricatures, cover designs for books and pamphlets, vignettes, etc.

For Individual Needs: Drawings, inscriptions, paintings, jubilee and family addresses, menu cards, programmes. Vignettes-Paintings on silk, satin, etc. Restoration or cleaning of old pictures, engravings, drawings Armorial bearings, monograms, etc. **Gives lessons, A. Guminski, 27, Muirhead Road.**

35375

WANTED to rent, garage space for one car near Rue Ratard and Route de Say Zoong. Apply to Box 570, THE CHINA PRESS.

35380 F 2

COURSES in hat-making. Every lady is able to make her hats in three months. Tuition $10 per mensem. The courses take place 4 to 6 p.m., three times weekly. Salon des Modes; fashionable ladies' dresses made of the best Chinese silk $25-30. Orders executed at shortest notice. Ready hat-facons of wire sold at $1.50-$2.00. Mme Dontzoff, 18 Range Road.

35117

GARAGES for rent on Jessfield Road; good private garages at Tls. 10 for one and Tls. 15. for two cars per month. Apply to Box 563, THE CHINA PRESS.

35371 F. 4.

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board—Residence.
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board, from February 1st, large, well-furnished front-room with (closed-in) verandah and private bathroom. Suitable for married couple. All modern conveniences, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
Two large rooms front and back facing garden. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

35390

ONE large furnished room with small bedroom adjoining for rent, with board, at 45 North Szechuen Road.

35386 F 2

HOME for two persons, with all privileges, and real American cooking with private family. Large well-furnished room with bath and sleeping porch. Near Hongkew Park, in foreign residential section. Apply to Box 543, THE CHINA PRESS.

35382 J 30

BEAUTIFULLY furnished double room with private bath, hot water, geyser, telephone. The best food, the pleasantest surroundings in Shanghai. Suitable for two gentlemen or couple. References required. Available February 1st. No. 18 Quinsan Garden.

35086

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room for one gentleman, private bath, hot water, geyser, telephone. The best food, most pleasant surroundings in Shanghai. Available February 1st, 18 Quinsan Garden.

35086

TO LET in French concession (10 minutes from tram No. 2), in private family, one small furnished room, with or without board. Telephone, tennis. Price $110 per month with board. Apply to Box 550, THE CHINA PRESS.

35341

One furnished attic and bathroom, Dixwell Road, suitable for one or two people, breakfast and supper could be arranged if desired. Apply to Box 566, THE CHINA PRESS.

35373 J. 30.

TO LET, one furnished room, with private bathroom, with board. Please apply to 28 Carter Road or West 1912.

35367 J. 30.

TO LET, February 1st, large well-furnished airy front room, every convenience, western dirtrict. Phone West 554.

35360 F. 1.

TO LET, well-furnished room, without board (breakfast if required). Apply 28 Muirhead Road.

35361 F. 2.

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, hot and cold water, telephone, one minute from tram. Wayside district, with private family. Food and comfort under European supervision. Apply to Box 542, THE CHINA PRESS.

35329 F 3

ONE large well-furnished room for two, bathroom attached, hot and cold water, closed verandah. 23 North Szechuen Road; telephone North 2554.

35339 J 30

TO LET, well-furnished large room, with board. Apply Mrs. M. Kelley, 22D Range Road; or Telephone North 601.

35337 J 30

TO LET, furnished rooms with board. Apply to 34 Wayside Road.

35113 J 30

NICELY furnished room, with enclosed verandah, private bath, full board, suitable for married couple, excellent locality, modern conveniences. Apply to Box 526, THE CHINA PRESS.

35195 F 2

HOUSEKEEPING apartment of two rooms or more, all modern improvements, steam heat, very best in city. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

35175

HOME-COOKED meals, tiffins and dinners, the best food in Shanghai on monthly basis. Telephone North 844, 18 Quinsan Garden.

35085 J 30

EXCHANGE AND MART

WANTED, Ford Sedan car, second-hand, in good condition, or any closed car. Reply to Box 568, THE CHINA PRESS.

35376 F 2

FOR SALE, seven-passenger limousine car, four-cylinder, "G. B. & S." motor, wire-wheels, magneto ignition, self-starter, spare tyre and bumper. Owner leaving Shanghai. Car just arrived from America. Never been used before. Price Tls. 2,500. Apply to Box 569, THE CHINA PRESS.

35381 F 4

FOR SALE, Roamer 1920 model, winter top, wire wheels, extra tyre, completely equipped, in excellent condition. Apply Mr. Winburg, c/o C. Humphreys & Co., 93 Rue Montauban, Shanghai.

WANTED, Singer sewing machine, second-hand, in good condition. State price to Box 573, THE CHINA PRESS.

35391 J 30

NEEDLES, new RUSTLESS BETWEENS British sewing needles, just arrived, (sizes 0 to 12, price $3.00 per thousand). Sole Agents, Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

WHITE CALICO, Landscape Chop. 34 inch by 40 yards. $12 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

SHEETING, best quality 94" bed sheeting (Three Fish brand) pieces 44 yards, price $2.50 per yard (pieces only). A good opportunity for replenishing your sheets. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

LONGCLOTH, Horrockses' 36" long cloth No. 500, $20 per piece of 40 yards. Special quotation for quantities. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

MADAPOLAM, Tootal's Sealed Madapolam No. T.33 and No. T.22, price $8 per piece of 12 yards. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop —"The Sanitary Shop," 126 Szechuen Road.

34672

Cleveland motor-cycle, fully equipped, in first-class condition. Owner leaving town. Tls. 225. Apply to Box 560, THE CHINA PRESS.

35364 J. 29.

WANTED to purchase in French concession or western district, small residence of four to five rooms, garage, tennis court. Occupation with three months. Willing to take furniture over. Apply to Box 553, THE CHINA PRESS.

35348 J 30

FOR SALE, two-passenger Hupmobile, Tls. 660. Owner has purchased large car. Apply to Box 554, THE CHINA PRESS.

35349 J 30

FURNITURE of a four-room house on Bubbling Well Road for sale; furniture to be taken over at 20% less than invoice cost. Rental Tls. 70; lease to be taken over by responsible parties only. Apply to Box 544, THE CHINA PRESS.

35332 J

WANTED, second-hand [illegible] engine, good running condition, 100 h.p., crankshaft not less than 5", fly wheel face 12". Address offers, particulars, etc., to Box 549, THE CHINA PRESS.

35340 J

"CADUM Soap" manufactured in France, is well known throughout the world, and is especially recommended for beautifying and making the skin healthy. Price $4 per dozen—cash with order. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., (French Goods Department), No. 10 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 17

What Charlie Chaplin's Wife Told

Mildred Harris's Surprising Story of Her Domestic Life with the Famous Film Comedian Which Won Her Recent Divorce—but Not a Word from Mr. Chaplin on His Side of It All

Charlie Chaplin in Gloomy Mood.

Mildred Harris Just Before She Married Mr. Chaplin.

Charlie.

ALMOST any young woman would be flattered to be invited to become the wife of Charlie Chaplin. Where could she hope to find more attractive prospects—such a rich, amiable, entertaining and famous husband as he was certain to be?

And such fun to have this inimitable comedian around the house! If it was well worth half a dollar or more to sit in a theatre chair for half an hour and watch photographs of his fun making, what would it be worth to have him all to herself all the time?

Think of it!

To be the bride of the merriest, funniest man in the world! All day long, from morning till night, to have Charlie Chaplin doing his stunts in her own home.

Would he hook her around the neck or her ankle with that busy cane of his, or land a squash pie in her face at dinner time, or slam the door on her fingers? Miss Harris's friends wondered about that, but the bride-to-be was sure the comedian would cut out the rough stuff at home and with his own little wife. Of course he would! So Mildred Harris married him. It was two years ago last October. She was seventeen, he was twenty-nine.

The other day, in a Los Angeles court, Judge York listened to Mrs. Chaplin's sworn story of how the great comedian played the part of husband—and gave Mrs. Chaplin her divorce. It was expected that Charlie Chaplin would be a very original and unusual sort of a bridegroom. He was. Two months after they were married Christmas came. What sort of frolic would you imagine Charlie Chaplin would think up for his Christmas celebration with his young bride? Some novelty, some surprise of course.

And it was an entirely unexpected surprise—but the unique way the comedian celebrated that Christmas is told in Mrs. Chaplin's own words as given in the transcript of the testimony at her divorce trial printed below on this page.

Unfortunately, Charlie Chaplin himself was not present in court to explain what made him play the part as his wife described it to the judge.

It was an odd match when the news leaked out that Charlie Chaplin, funniest comedian in the motion picture world, had married Mildred Harris whose film specialty is tears, "sob stuff." And the news of the marriage was soon followed by whispers that the funny man bridegroom was not getting on very well with the tearful bride.

Nobody seemed to know just what was the matter but in due time Mrs. Chaplin admitted that she and her husband had separated. Then followed several statements from Mrs. Chaplin but no comments came from Mr. Chaplin.

At last the matrimonial troubles drifted into the Los Angeles courts. Mrs. Chaplin brought suit for divorce. And here on this page is the sworn testimony given by Mildred Harris Chaplin in support of her plea for a divorce. Mr. Chaplin did not take the trouble to appear at the trial and Charlie Chaplin's version of the matter is not on record.

When the case was called recently before Judge York Mrs. Chaplin took the witness stand in her own behalf. Her lawyer, Mr. Gilbert, with his questions and her answers, developed this picture of the first real life matrimonial part ever played by the famous comedian.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

QUESTION BY LAWYER GILBERT.—State your name in full, please.

ANSWER BY MRS. MILDRED HARRIS CHAPLIN—Mildred Harris Chaplin.

QUESTION.—How old are you, Mrs. Chaplin?

ANSWER.—Nineteen.

Q.—How long have you been living in California?

A.—Since I was seven years old.

Q.—When were you married?

A.—October 23, 1918.

Q.—When did you and Mr. Chaplin become separated, finally?

A.—A year ago this coming February.

Q.—Were there any children by this marriage?

A.—One boy.

Q.—Is it living or dead?

A.—Dead.

Q.—You say you were married when you were seventeen years of age?

A.—Yes.

Q.—With whom had you lived prior to that time?

A.—My mother.

Q.—Did she keep you constantly under her care?

A.—She did.

Q.—What was the course of conduct which your mother pursued toward you insofar as caring for you and your education and matters of that kind?

A.—Mother had always sent me to school and I started in motion pictures when I was twelve years old and mother had a teacher for me.

Q.—What has been the general condition of your health ever since, whether you are strong physically or otherwise?

A.—I have always been quite healthy; I have never been terribly strong, and I have had a few spells of illness, but never very serious outside of scarlet fever. I was not very strong when I was married.

Q.—You mean by that you have been generally healthy but frail?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your mother's treatment toward you, you say, was always very excellent?

A.—Very sweet and very lovely.

Q.—How old was Mr. Chaplin at the time he married you?

A.—Twenty-nine.

Q.—You allege in your complaint that for the first period of four months after you were married your marriage was kept a secret. At whose suggestion was that?

A.—Mr. Chaplin's.

Q.—Did he give you any reason for it?

A.—Only that he did not want it known on account of professional reasons, and other reasons he did not care to tell me.

Q.—You allege in your complaint that a short time after you were married, about four weeks, you became seized with a spell of illness, nervous prostration. Just tell the court about that.

A.—About four weeks, or perhaps a little less, after we were married, I was taken quite ill with fainting spells, and the doctor said I would have to go to the hospital.

Q.—Did you go?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that when the marriage became public?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, after the marriage became public, Mrs. Chaplin, just tell the court in your own way about the course of treatment Mr. Chaplin adopted toward you after that time?

A.—Well, after I was taken out of the hospital I had to stay in bed until Christmas, Christmas Eve, and the doctor sent a nurse home with me, and Mr. Chaplin got us a home up in Laughlin Park, and I had to stay in bed until Christmas Eve, and that was the first time I was down after I got out of the hospital. And Christmas afternoon—I mean the day before Christmas, Mr. Chaplin told me that he would be home and have dinner with me and help me trim the Christmas tree, and I had had mother get all the Christmas presents. I was not able to get up and I had always thought a great deal of Christmas, and that evening, I dressed and went downstairs and waited for him, and he did not come home. And I waited until 11 o'clock, and he did not come, so I trimmed the tree and mother helped me and then I went to bed and stayed awake until about two or three, and Mr. Chaplin came home about three o'clock.

Q.—What occurred?

A.—And when he came home he came upstairs and was very angry at me for buying so many Christmas presents and making such a time over Christmas.

Q.—Then what occurred?

A.—Then the next day was Christmas Day, and he would not get up all Christmas morning, and I went downstairs and took him up his presents and he was very angry at me for making so much over Christmas.

Q.—What would he say? What did he say?

A.—Well, he said it was very foolish and that he did not believe in such things and that I should not be so silly over Christmas and over having presents and liking such things.

Q.—Now, then, you allege that after that Christmas evening he began a course of conduct toward you of absenting himself from home. Tell the court about that.

A.—In February the doctor said I had to go up to Mt. Lowe for my health. I kept getting worse and worse and I couldn't eat, so the doctor sent me up to Mt. Lowe.

Q.—You were in bad shape physically at that time, as I understand it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Go ahead.

A.—I went to Mt. Lowe and Mr. Chaplin would not go with me; he said he had to go away to think, and had to be away from me for a while. I begged him to go with me, but he would not go, so he went to Coronado.

Q.—With whom?

A.—With his secretary, and stayed down there a few days.

Q.—About three weeks, you say?

A.—He stayed a few days, and then he came back to his house. I could not stand it any longer, so I went down to the city to ask him if he would come up with me to Mt. Lowe for one day, and he said he would not come.

Q.—He said he would not come?

A.—Yes. So I took quite ill and threatened to do everything in the world if he would not come up with me one day, so he went up with me for one day and said he had to go right down; that he could just stay that day.

Q.—He got up there at what time in the morning?

A.—He went up in the evening and he went down the next morning.

Q.—Then how long before you saw him the next time?

A.—Then he went back to Coronado.

Q.—Well, how long did he remain there?

A.—He stayed a couple of weeks.

Q.—Were you ill all the time you were at Mt. Lowe?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was with you?

A.—Mother was with me.

Q.—Now, on this Christmas evening you have told about, the first Christmas evening after your marriage in October, you had invited your friends there to the house, had you?

A.—No, I had not; Mr. Chaplin had all his own friends; he did not want me to have mine.

Q.—Then, you allege, that he came home about what time on Christmas morning?

A.—It was about two-thirty or three.

Q.—Two-thirty or three. Then, on Christmas morning what occurred?

A.—He stayed in bed all day until four o'clock; he wouldn't go down stairs with me to see the tree. I took him his presents.

Q.—Did he abuse you?

A.—He was very angry at me for making so much over Christmas

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He said it was very foolish and wasn't right to make so much or for me to like presents and foolish things; that it was not his idea to have Christmas or celebrate Christmas; he had never done it.

Q.—You allege in your complaint that you had always had girl friends of approximately your own age as companions?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What condition existed after you were married with reference to whether or not he would permit your friends to come and visit you?

A.—He did not like them; he didn't think that I should see them; he thought I should like his friends and be more studious.

Q.—What did he say or do with reference to your friends if he should find them in his house or the house, what was his conduct toward them?

A.—He was not nice to them; he wouldn't come home if I had them.

Q.—When you had your friends he would refuse to come to the house if he found it out?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How often did that occur, Mrs. Chaplin?

A.—All the time; he would never tell me when he would be home; he said he had to be free to live his own life and do as he pleased.

Q.—Now, on that Christmas did he give you any present or token of any kind?

A.—No.

Q.—Was he earning money in considerable amounts at that time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He made you no present whatever?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What was your condition at the time of your trip to Mt. Lowe?

A.—I was expecting to be a mother.

Q.—And he knew that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—At that time did you have a contract with the Universal Film Company for your services?

A.—I did.

Q.—Tell the court about that with reference to his insisting on your working when you were unable to work?

A.—Well, when we were married Mr. Chaplin told me he wanted me to break the contract with the Universal, because he did not want me working with them. So, when I was in the hospital, after I was first taken ill, I sent a written notice that I would not be with them any more and I was under age. My lawyer told me we could break the contract. Then, in February, when I came back from Mt. Lowe, they had been sending me my check each week, and I had been sending them back and they would return them again, but I had not cashed any. In February a friend of mine, Miss Sweet, asked me to go to New York with her when I came back from Mt. Lowe, and Mr. Chaplin had been away so long, and when he came back he said it would do me good to go to New York, so I went with her. But he wouldn't give me but $150, and when I got East I bought a lot of baby clothes and some baby furniture and a few other things, and I did not have enough money and I wired for more money. But he would not send me any more, so I wired mother to please cash one of my checks.

Q.—That was the check that would reaffirm your contract with the Universal people, which he advised you to break?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you advise him with reference to your circumstances?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you advise him that you expected to purchase some furniture for the expected child?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And he declined to send you any money at all?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he was making approximately $6,000 or $7,000 a month at that time?

A.—More than that.

Q.—You mentioned the furniture. You say there was an arrangement made about some furniture for the baby's room?

A.—Before I went East Mr. Chaplin said I could get a set of furniture for my room up in our home, because it was very dark.

Q.—That was the room in which you were to be confined?

A.—Yes, sir; my own room. So, I bought it at Barker Brothers, and when I got back from New York the room was all furnished in the new furniture, and he took me up to see it, and I was very happy about it and he seemed to be quite pleased, but when the bill came he refused to pay it. He said it was too expensive and that I should send it back.

Q.—Did you send it back?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What did you do?

(Continued on Next Page)

What Charlie Chaplin's Wife Told

(Continued from Preceding Page)

A.—I really wanted it so badly tha. I went to Barker Brothers and asked them if I might pay so much a week or a month on it.

Q.—Out of your own funds?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you advise Mr. Chaplin you would arrange it that way?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He said it was very foolish to do that, and that I had better send it back. And I told him I really wanted it so bad. Then he wouldn't talk to me any more about it. So, I paid for it by the week.

Q.—Would he decline to discuss it with you?

A.—Yes, he stayed away for about six weeks at that time and I could not see him at all.

Q.—Why did he stay away?

A.—Miss Sweet gave a little party when we got back for Mr. Chaplin and me and he would not go. He said he didn't think—he didn't want to go out and didn't think I should go out. So I went with Miss Sweet and her friend and he didn't come home the next morning, and I called him and he stayed away for about six weeks.

Q.—Did he give you any reason why he stayed away?

A.—No; he said I had disgraced him by going out.

Q.—Now, you allege that at the time you and the defendant began to live together it was agreed that he was to furnish $50 per week for your personal use and expenses. Tell the court about that.

A.—When we were married he promised to give me $50 a week to take care of mother and myself, but after I was married about three months he started to give it to me every two weeks, and then when I would ask for it, he wouldn't give me a check for it.

Q.—Did the Barker Brothers' bill include any furniture for Mr. Chaplin's own room?

A.—Yes; drapes and pillows.

Q.—Did he pay for that?

A.—No.

Q.—Would you buy anything for Mr. Chaplin himself?

A.—On Christmas I bought him a silver set for his dresser; I bought him a great many things. I bought him——

Q.—His personal clothing and things of that kind, did you?

A.—Yes; socks.

Q.—Describe what you bought for him.

A.—I bought all his handkerchiefs and socks and pajamas and ti[illegible]

Q.—Did he pay for them or did you?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you pay for it out of your own earnings?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ask him to pay and did he refuse?

A.—No; I wanted to give them to him.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Chaplin, all the time of these difficulties that you have outlined, were you trying as best you could, were you in love with him deeply at that time?

A.—I was.

Q.—Were you trying as best you could to do the things that would make you attractive to him and make his home life comfortable?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you have testified that he stayed away from home about six weeks, refusing to come home?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What effect did that have on you?

A.—I was taken quite ill while he was staying away and had fainting spells and the doctor had to put me to bed every month for about a week or two. I was very, very ill.

Q.—Now, you allege that subsequent to the time that you went to—went out some place, Mr. Chaplin employed some detectives to watch you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Tell the court about that.

A.—Well, I understood that after the first night that I went out, from that time on Mr. Chaplin hired detectives to watch me.

Q.—What effect did that have on your mind?

A.—Well, it made me very nervous, I think.

Q.—You allege that subsequent to that time and after he secured the detectives he declined to "re-enter the home of the plaintiff or defendant at all" and refused to talk to you over the telephone?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell the court about that.

A.—I called him and tried to see him; I went down to the club and would call him and he would not come down.

Q.—Where were his personal belongings? Had he removed them to the club?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You did get to see him?

A.—I went to his studio and took him birthday presents on April 16.

Q.—Tell the court what happened at that time.

A.—I cried and begged him to come back home and I fainted and he said that I was acting silly and I had disgraced him and he didn't see why he should come back.

Q.—Did you take him some presents?

A.—Yes; I took him quite a few presents; I took him a gold fountain pen and gold shaving set and several other things and he seemed to be very happy.

Q.—Did you prepare a birthday dinner for him then?

A.—Yes; I told him I would prepare a little birthday party for him, and to please come home. I had invited some friends, and he said he would try to get home if he could arrange it. He thought he was going to be very busy.

Q.—What occurred?

A.—The night of his birthday I waited for him and he didn't come. The next morning some one called me and said he was at the Ship Cafe with a party of people giving a birthday party; he had a birthday party of his own.

Q.—He promised you he would come home to the birthday party and went to the Ship Cafe to an entertainment provided for him by some other people?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he invite you to go or advise you he was going?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—When you heard he had declined to come home and eat birthday dinner with you and had gone down to the Ship Cafe with some other people on a birthday party, what effect did it have on you, Mrs. Chaplin?

A.—I was taken quite ill and the doctor came out and put me back to bed and he sent the nurse out and they called Mr. Chaplin and told him he would have to come out, that they thought I was going to lose the baby.

Q.—Did he come?

A.—Yes, sir; he came up.

Q.—He found the nurse and doctor and found you in bed when he got there. What did he do?

A.—He said he was going to be different and, of course, I was not able to go out then and had to stay in bed two or three weeks, sitting up in bed.

Q.—Did he remain with you?

A.—No; he came home early for a couple of evenings.

Q.—Then what occurred?

A.—Then he started going out again and coming home at two and three and four in the morning.

Q.—Did you lie awake waiting for him to come?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was the reason?

A.—I was nervous up in this big house up on the hill.

Q.—Then what did he say while you were living at Laughlin Park, what did he say with reference to coming down town and renting another house there?

A.—He said the rent was too much and he would not renew the lease; that we would have to move down and take a place that was cheaper; that the bills were too much.

Q.—Go ahead.

A.—And so the doctor said I might get up and I went down to look for a house, and I found a very nice house, the only house I could find with a nursery, and he said he would not pay over $250 a month, and this was the only large house I could find, large enough for his servants, and the lady would not let me have it for less than $300 a month. So I told him, and he said, well, he would not pay it; if we could have it for $250 he would take it. I told the lady that I would pay the balance and not to let him know it was more than $250. So I paid $200 on the rent for six months.

Q.—Did he ever pay the full rent or leave you to pay it?

A.—No; I paid it for that period until the next lease.

Q.—You allege that during the time you were expecting the baby he agreed to purchase an automobile. Did you have an automobile at that time?

A.—No, I did not; I was using taxi cabs from the Athletic Club, but he objected to the bills.

Q.—Was it necessary in your condition for you to have some kind of vehicle to ride in?

A.—It was.

Q.—What did he say to you with reference to buying you an automobile?

A.—Well, he said he was going to get me a nice car when the baby was born, for the baby and I.

Q.—Did he own a car for himself at that time?

A.—Yes, and a chauffeur.

Q.—Did he tender you the use of his car?

A.—No; he said I would have the use of it, but I never did.

Q.—What was his method of talking to you? Was it kindly or otherwise?

A.—No; it was not kindly.

Q.—How long were you in the hospital, Mrs. Chaplin, after the baby was born?

A.—Two weeks—three weeks.

Q.—When it became possible for you to be taken home from the hospital did Mr. Chaplin come for you?

A.—No.

Q.—How did he arrange for you to get home?

A.—He sent his secretary and his chauffeur with this car, this second-hand car he bought me.

Q.—He bought you a car, did he?

A.—No; he traded in his studio car for a second-hand car.

Q.—The present he gave you was a second-hand car, and when he sent for you to come home, to be taken from the hospital, he sent his chauffeur and his secretary?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The child had died, as I understand. Lived how long?

A.—Three days.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Chaplin, what time did he get home that night after you came from the hospital, after—let me see if I understand?

A.—I had Steve and Ada phone and ask him if he would come home for dinner with me, and he said he would, and he came home that evening and brought a man with him, and I asked him—I could not go downstairs, I was supposed to stay upstairs for two weeks, so he was going to eat downstairs, and I asked him if he would not come up and eat with me, and he said he would, and he and this man came up and ate with me and he said he had to leave, that he had an engagement.

Q.—What time did he get home that night?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—This was the first night after you had been home after you had been confined in the hospital, after you lost the baby that lived for two or three days, and he came home and brought a strange man into the bedroom there, and you had your meal and he went off that night and left you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Give us something about the following nights with reference to his conduct.

A.—Then he started staying—he came home a couple of nights and then he started going up to some friends in Beverly Hills and staying there.

Q.—How late would he stay?

A.—He would stay until very late, and sometimes he would stay all night.

Charlie Chaplin in Character.

Mildred Harris Chaplin—Photo by Evans, Los Angeles.

Mr. Charles Chaplin Without His Film Make-Up.

Q.—Would he telephone you?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he ever, Mrs. Chaplin, when he would be out away from home and leave you, did he ever telephone you to advise you he would not be there? Would he call you and talk to you?

A.—No.

QUESTION BY JUDGE YORK.—Did he do any work at that time?

ANSWER BY MRS. CHAPLIN.—No; he was not working at all after the baby was born; he didn't start to work——

QUESTION BY LAWYER GILBERT.—Now, a short time after you recovered from your confinement, what suggestions did he make with reference to your going to work again—what did he do with reference to insisting that you should go to work?

ANSWER BY MRS. CHAPLIN.—After the baby had died I was to go to work, three months after, if I was able. If not, I was to go to work as soon as I was able to, and he said that he thought I had better go right to work as soon as I could, because he wanted me to get my mind off of myself; I was thinking too much about the baby and myself, and that I ought to go to work and get my mind on something.

Q.—Were you really able to go to work at that time?

A.—No. The doctor said I was not.

Q.—Now, during those times that he was staying down town at night while you were visiting your friends and humiliating you by remaining away, did you try to do your best to get him to change his way?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have told about the first Christmas after you were married—tell the court about your second Christmas.

A.—On the second Christmas he had been staying out in Beverly Hills. He had been staying up there for quite a time and he would stay all night a good deal up there because he had a very good time, and the second Christmas he said he would be home and I invited some people, and on Christmas Eve he phoned he would not be able to come home until about nine, but he sent some presents home for the people.

Q.—Did he send you a present?

A.—No.

Q.—Go ahead.

A.—He didn't come. So these people left and he came home about four in the morning. I waited up until about two and then I went to bed and sat up in bed waiting for him.

Q.—Then, as I understand it, on the second Christmas night, after your marriage, after he had promised to come home, he didn't come until about four o'clock in the morning?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did he say when he came in?

A.—Well, he said he had been detained; that he had met some people and had been talking with them.

Q.—Did you afterward ascertain where he had been?

A.—He had had dinner with a lady and gentleman at a little cafe on Fifth street. I don't know where he had gone. I think afterwards he told me he had been talking business.

Q.—Then, you allege in your complaint that after that time he then came home and remained for about two weeks? What did he do then?

A.—I told him if he wouldn't take me out and wouldn't be different, if he didn't want to live with me I would get a separation, and he said he would be different and that he would try and be good and he took me out for a few nights and then he went away and I was working then and I went away on location. Before that he had not been home for about six weeks. He took almost all of his clothes out to Beverly Hills and stayed there, and when I got back after being away for about a week he had his man come and take all of his clothes, and I called and tried to see him.

Q.—Would he see you?

A.—No. He stayed away and moved everything, and he told his man to tell me he would not be back any more.

Q.—Did you get to see him any more?

A.—Yes. I called him and had him come to see me.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—Well, he said he knew that he did not want to live with me any more; that he had tried to change me and make me live his way and be different, and that he saw it was impossible and that I wasn't good and that he couldn't trust me, and that I was—everything.

Q.—Then he did decline to live with you from that time until now?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—During this period of time, when he was giving you insufficient funds to live upon, did you accumulate bills?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Would Mr. Chaplin pay those bills?

A.—No, sir; he paid the house bills, he gave me a check each month for the house bills, which Mr. Harrington deposited, and I drew out the checks for the house.

Q.—So far as your clothing and your own bills, he declined——

A.—No, he gave me a couple of checks, these fifty-dollar checks; when I was married he gave me a check for mother and I for $500 apiece, and I think he gave me one check after that for $500.

Q.—That is all he gave you during the time you lived together?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You allege in your complaint that you had been accustomed, during your life, to mingle and associate with people of refinement and people of your own age. What would Mr. Chaplin do with reference to that?

A.—I had never gone out before until I met Mr. Chaplin; I never had been out alone without mother. Mr. Lee knows that.

Q.—Now, when he finally left, what did he do with reference to his personal belongings?

A.—He had Mr. Harrington come for everything; he was living up in Beverly Hills with some friends. Then he moved to the Athletic Club.

Q.—During that period did he contribute anything to your support at all?

A.—No, sir; he sent word to every one that he would not be responsible for any more of my bills, to all the stores where I had always paid my own bills.

Q.—You always, I believe, did your best to retain him, did you not, Mrs. Chaplin?

A.—I did.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

QUESTION BY LAWYER WRIGHT (attorney for Mr. Chaplin).—Mrs. Chaplin, you say during the time of your marriage Mr. Chaplin earned large sums of money?

ANSWER BY MRS. CHAPLIN.—I said during the time of his marriage he had large sums of money.

Q.—Not that he earned large sums of money?

A.—Well, yes; during the time of our marriage he sold two pictures, I believe.

Q.—Didn't they cost him more to make than he got for them?

A.—I don't know; I am sure I don't know that they cost him as much as he got for them; I know he gets a percentage besides what he gets for his pictures.

Q.—Does your information that he has made large sums of money come from statements he made or come from an examination you made of his records?

A.—My reference to that is from the First National.

BY LAWYER WRIGHT.—That is all.

FASHIONS New Styles

(*New York Times*)

Lingerie is the foundation on which the lines of the gown are built, hence its importance in the realm of fashion. And just now it reaches a greater height of significance because of the extreme simplicity of the outer covering. There is nothing to do but follow the lead for the garments that make up the foundation structure, and when one comes to examine the essential features of this so-called structure they are found to be of the frailest most inconsiderable sort, but of the utmost importance for all their thin transparency.

It would seem to the casual eye that the manner of under garments does not change considerably from year to year, but this is an erroneous impression of a grievous sort. Just try to pose a gown of the newer lines over a chemise of older ones and watch the incongruity that results. The thing is very simple when you know how, but it is the knowing how that is difficult of comprehension sometimes.

At the shops where French lingerie and American undergarments of the better sort are sold there is no chance of doing the wrong thing, but there are places where it is possible to make mistakes and to buy chemises and things which will utterly ruin the set of the simple costumes that hang over them.

During the last five years the quantity of undergarments which it seems necessary to wear has gradually decreased in number. There used to be all sorts of accoutrements in the way of petticoats and corset covers and corsets which would entirely put our modern outergarments out of gear. Now a woman who is dressed in the height of the prevailing fashion wears just about two to four lingerie contraptions, depending entirely upon the proportions of her figure. The thinner she is the less she wears, for those extra layers are all in the nature of confining any undue embonpoint. And even then they are inconsiderable when compared to the stays of some years ago. At any rate we have reached an era of comfort in dressing and it would seem, from all signs that point the way, that women are so delighted with their present release from bondage in this direction that they will insist upon retaining it Forever. It is impossible to imagine women returning ever to that stiff, starched effect which they were willing to accept formerly.

Handwork is the decoration that distinguishes all of the modern undergarments. They are nothing without it, and it may be applied in so many and original ways that a purchase of underwear can become a "debauch of extravagance" if one does not "watch one's step." If the handwork does not appear in the shape of embroidery, as it most frequently does, then it is seen in the way of bits of handmade laces, or in the popular new cut-out work which has been applied with such paramount success to so many of the newer bits of lingerie. Those hand-wrought garments are coming back from France and from Belgium, and though we have been brave about our own productions in this direction we hail these new-old handworked pieces with the utmost of joy, for they are delicacy itself. The stitches, so fine and so beautiful, sink into insignificance in the most admirable of humble manners. It is wonderful the way in which one of those foreign handmade affairs can carry with it such quantities of work and never force the fact on the attention of the most minute observer. One trembles to think of the time expended on that fine and intricate workmanship, and yet the garment that is fortunate enough to be made by one of those French or Belgian artists is truly a work of art, and there is no mistaking that fact, even though on the surface it is quite plain and simple. It positively produces a spirit of art and of exquisite craftsmanship—the very feel of it is pleasant to the touch.

The question about whether lingerie shall be white or colored of linen or of silk, is still an open one. There is much to be said on both sides of both points and the divergence in taste is such a varied thing. So we see as much of silk as we do of linen—more in fact, because the latter material is so hard to find and so expensive when it has been traced to its hiding place. Silk of the softest variety seems to be the popular favorite, and this is as often done in pink and flesh color as it is in white and cream. It is not so easily nor so effectively subject to embroidery as is the linen, but it has that quality of mussing less easily, of being far more subject to a simple laundering process and of wearing with equal lasting power.

On some of the silk undergarments that are being shown as novelties just now there is the most fascinating sort of cutwork done mainly by hand. There will be a piece of net laid under the silk and then the cut-out places over that will form a pattern and will be whipped or buttonholed about the edges so that the whole makes the most effective sort of a design. This is the newest thing seen anywhere, and it promises to have a great vogue in the future. In Paris they have been doing a lot of this sort of handwork on dreses and blouses, and it is only natural that they have applied the discovery of the art to the making of the beautiful things that go under the dresses.

Hemstitching is another sort of hand work that chimes in most harmoniously with the undergarments of silk and of the soft, smooth satins. Somehow this stitching has been developed most attractively in this connection and there are any amount of the handsomer pieces of fine lingerie that show hemstitching and that decoration only as the chief ornamentation of the garment. Sometimes even ribbons will be lacking. And this is another interesting point about the French lingerie, which, after all, is setting the fashion in this sort of thing at a rapid rate. Ribbons, when there are any, are not entirely plain—not at all. They are more apt to be little flowered affairs, little Dresden patterns embodied in the narrowest bits of ribbons, or ribbons of plain color edged with picots of gold or silver or of a contrasting color. There are often little soft ribbons of one dainty color faced with another color, and all the time these trimmings are applied in such a way that they have nothing about them of overdecoration. There was not nearly so many ribbons used as once were the fashion. Indeed many of the pieces of lingerie in the new collections are seen to have no suggestion of this sort of trimming. They are made to fit to slip on and off with the greatest facility, and to stay in place without the pulling of many strings which, where all was said and done, did tend to spring out, to slip from place and to behave themselves generally in untoward ways.

The newest thing in the way of an undergarment which has come from Paris is the long sort of chemise slip which is made to wear under the newer one-piece dresses. It is not a princess slip; it is more of an elongated chemise, for it has a tiny sort of bodice which buttons up the back with a row of the very smallest buttons you have ever seen. Then there is an inch wide belt attached to this bodice section through which a ribbon is drawn so that the waist band may be adjusted to fit the individual figure. From this hangs a full and finely pleated skirt. There are mere little suggestions of straps to be worn over the shoulders and to hold the garment in place. You can readily see that this sort of a long chemise is just the very thing for a foundation for the newer dresses, and with it need be worn only a pair of bloomers plus the brassiere and corset, if these things are considered necessary.

One of these little underslips is illustrated on this page. It is made of the softest and finest of flesh-colored silk, that is truly French in weave, for we find it hard to get just that quality in this country. The little squares are double hemstitched around all of their sides, and in the middle of each is posed a little blue forget-me-not embroidered in light blue silk. The ribbon that runs thdough the waist band is blue, to match the embroidery, and otherwise the chemise is quite simple in design. Another one of this same sort is trimmed with up-and-down rows of double hemstitching, with rows of hand-run tucks between the rows of hemstitching. It has, in addition, little inserts of Valenciennes lace no wider than the merest fraction of an inch, simply a touch of whiteness to break the general pinkness of the garment.

As yet these chemise slips have not been generally adopted by the women in America, although they are universally worn in Paris by the smart dressers there. However, if the one-piece dress continues to grow in favor, as it seems likely to do, then, no doubt, there will be a leaning in the direction of this new type of lingerie.

The modern corset is a thing to be wondered at, for it is hardly a corset at all. It is simply a band of some rubberised material that is worn about the hips only and ends at the waistline. It is usually made of beautifully brocaded silk or of plain and stoutly woven satin, with pieces of rubber banding inserted at the places where it is needed. There are few or no bones to be seen, and the thing as a whole makes a very wearable garment, one that does not protrude itself by reason of its unwieldiness.

For the thinner figures there are the most attractive sorts of garters, some of them made to strap around the waist and constitute themselves a sort of substitute for a corset. They are made of Jersey silk and are pointed at the places where the garters drop away from them being fitted to embrace the figure snugly at the place where they strap around the hips. The ways of making and

(Continued on Page 5)

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1921

FIRESTONE NOW HAS NEW SPECIAL TEST

Observation Performance Of Rubber Product Creates A Mild Sensation

A splendid observation of the manner in which the insertion of gum between the plies in truck tire treads reduced friction resulting from hard usage was made during a recent truck test run on the Indianapolis motor speedway. Experts from the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, O., witnessed the test run, which was made by a Duplex truck, to study the effect of the punishment to the Firestone tires with which the machine was equipped.

The truck employed in the test run tore around the speedway at an average rate of thirty-nine miles an hour for a continuous twenty-four-hour period. The machine itself weighed 4.300 pounds and carried a 3300-pound load. During the uninterrupted drive it covered 935 miles, to which might be added 150 miles in preliminary tests, or a total of 1,085 miles, and at the conclusion of its performance, without stopping, roared over one lap of the track in 3 minutes 26 2-5 seconds, a speed of 44.5 miles an hour.

The average weight on each tire was 1,570 pounds for the front and 2,562 on the rear. In order to reduce the liability of heat generation to a minimum, the tires were inflated to 100-pound pressure. The slight temoprary increase indicated not only the value of gum between tread plies, but showed also that higher pressures than ordinarily recommended are an aid in preventing heat generation.

The appearance of the tires at the finish of the grueling run was entirely satisfactory. The 35x5 Ribbed Firestone Pneumatic Giant Cords showed the same type of wear as is noted on racing tires, the cross wear at an angle with the tread caused by the turning of corners in the same direction. There was no indication whatever of wear on the 36x7 non-skid rear tires, which might easily have been cleaned up and returned to stock.

The remarkable test was a real achievement for the tires and the truck, because the speedway was in poor condition and was no better than ordinary hard-surfaced roads. On certain stretches it was rougher than many of the better roads to be found throughout the country.

The Duplex which made the run was a stock truck, the only deviation from stock being the mounting of four gasoline drums on the body. The drums were connected with the carburetor to furnish sufficient gasoline for the entire run, and the tank ordinarily used for gasoline was converted into an oil tank.

The test run was begun at 1:57 p.m., September 30, and continued to 1:57 p.m., October 1.

Here're Facts'n Figures To Prove Maxwell's Power

That Make Of Car Travels 10,000,000 Miles Each Day, So 'Tis Said

Maxwells travel ten million miles a day, according to figures furnished by Eastern United States news sources.

That this average, while astounding because of the tremendous figures involved, is not overestimated, is the opinion of Lou H. Rose, Northern California Maxwell distributer.

"There are now more than 400,000 Maxwells in service. In other words, six of every hundred cars in the United States are Maxwells. If each of these was run twenty-five miles a day that would total 10,000,000 miles a day.

"Just consider the number of Californians who drive much more than twenty-five miles a day, and that average at once appears as a not overestimated figure.

"The real significance of this lies in the fact that they prove the great increase in mileage covered by the average people of the present day, as compared with that of a decade or two ago. Modern Americans cover a vastly greater amount of ground than did their predecessors, and to this fact is attributed the broader outlook upon life that is coming to be characteristic of all Americans, but most particularly in the West, according to the eminent psychologists of the day."

Neglected Cuts Will Ruin Tires

Cuts in a solid tire should not be neglected any more than a cut in the tread of a pneumatic. Cuts near the edge of the tire tend to enlarge, especially in a circumferential direction. If not properly trimmed, the torn rubber of "flag" catches as the wheel revolves and the injury becomes worse.

TRIUMPH

THE Trusty Triumph is for the man who confidently takes the rough road with the smooth—it is ready to go anywhere at any time.

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SHANGHAI

Here's Simple Way To Clean Cooling System

This is the time of year when it is well to remember the good old method of loosening scale that has formed in the cooling system. Six pounds of washing soda dissolved in five gallons of boiling water is the correct formula. Pour this solution in the cooling system and allow it to remain for a day, then drain and flush the system out with clean water and refill.

LOOSE WHEELS

A slight wobble on the axle will soon wear the key or key seat of the car wheels into a dangerous condition. The only way of preventing the development of this condition is to give the wheels frequent inspections for slackness.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Franklin Waging Campaign On Carelessness Of Owners

National Drive To Eliminate Accidents At Railway Crossings Opened By Factory

During the past year 1777 drivers and occupants of automobiles were killed at railroad crossings, and 4356 injured. The alarming frequency of such accidents has prompted the Franklin Automobile Company of Syracuse to wage a national "Watch out for the railroad crossings" compaign through its dealer organisation, directing the attention of every Franklin owner to the danger of "taking chances" at grade crossings, and pointing out certain rules which, if adhered to, would reduce crossing accidents to a minimum.

That this "Safety First" movement is to gain a nation-wide impetus seems certain, as the Franklin company has received the assurance of all the more prominent automobile manufacturers that they will be glad to co-operate by mailing to their owners a letter similar to the one which the Franklin company has sent to every Franklin owner.

The Franklin company urges the observation of the following rules:

1.—Do not allow children to drive your car, or for that matter anyone who is not able to keep the car under perfect control at all times.

2.—Examine your brakes, brake linings and steering connections frequently, and keep them in good condition.

3.—When approaching a grade crossing slow down to ten miles per hour whether you see a train approaching or not—then you will be on the safe side.

4.—If the approach to a crossing is up a grade, shift into low gear, which will prevent the possibility of your stalling your engine while on the tracks.

5.—Look carefully in both directions before attempting to cross, and if your view is cut off in either direction by obstructions of any kind, by a string of freight cars on a siding, or what not, get out from your machine, if necessary, in order to make sure that the crossing is clear.

6.—Above all, don't rely upon the supposed speed and power of your machine and attempt to "beat" an approaching train by racing across the tracks in front of it. Too many have tried this and failed.

You owe it to yourself, your family and the occupants of your car to be careful at grade crossings.

Here's Good Way To Make Hose Repair

In a pinch a piece of old inner tube makes an excellent hose connection for an automobile. Procure an old inner tube of as near the size of the water connection as possible. Cut two pieces the length of the required hose and slip one piece over the other, so as to make it double. Slip this hose on, clamp with the old hose clamps and you will have a hose connection that will last for weeks.

English Auto Show Proves Big Display

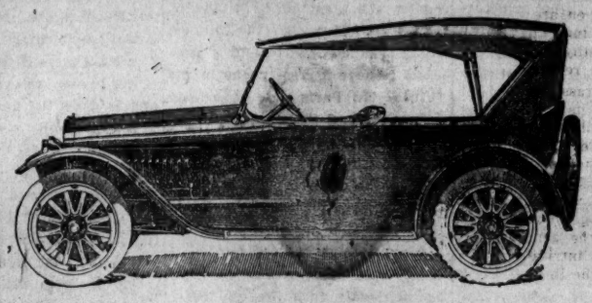
At the fourteenth motor exhibition recently held at the Olympia in London, more than 80 types of automobiles were listed by the British. The United States was second with 41 cars. France has 26 exhibits, the Italians 10 and the Belgians, Dutch and Swiss one each. America had the distinction of showing the lowest-priced automobile.

IN NEBRASKA

In Nebraska farmers make use of 2,739 motor trucks.

COMMONWEALTH

'The Car With A Foundation'



Ultra Four-Forty" Five-Pass In Stock

On the recent ENDURANCE RUN from Los Angeles, over two mountain ranges, to Yosemite Park, Cal., U. S. A. a stock car covered the distance of 355.5 miles averaging 20 miles to the gallon and used only 1½ pints of oil.

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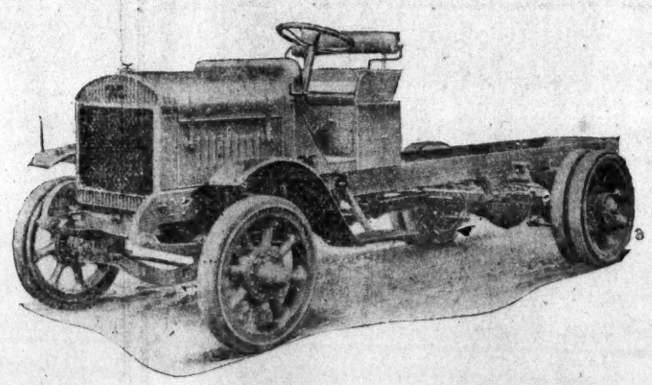

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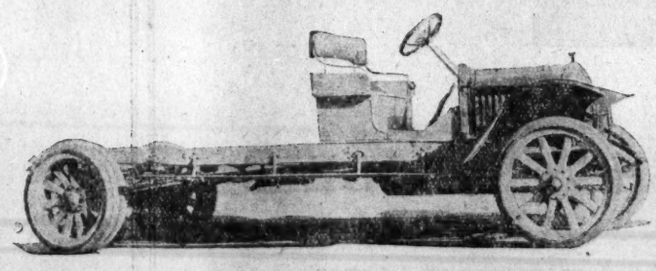

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THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

Fashions

(Continued from Page 3)

trimming these waist-attached garters are many and varied, for they have ribbons and laces and rosebuds used in their building until they become interesting and notable parts of the wardrobe as a whole. The round garters are good looking, too, and more attention is being lavished on their construction than has been the case for some years past, the reason being that so many more women are adopting this way of holding up their stockings, unhealthy for the circulation though it is reputed to be.

Brassieres are worn with the hip corsets when the figure demands to be diligently held in. These are made of the stouter sorts of material—often of the heavier laces, cluny and Lorraine or something of that general character. Those that are being shown in the shops only add to the general wave of simplicity and intricate handwork which all of the lingerie of the day is showing.

The Empire chemise and the bloomers are the two pieces of lingerie that are most generally worn for all occasions. A good example of this combination is given in the illustration on this page. The little, short chemise has a decoration of cut work underlaid with net, and the bloomers are made of heavy ribbed silk, which makes them particularly nice for the colder days.

Many of these little Empire chemises have bands just under the bust line through which a ribbon is drawn, and here the garment can be pulled together to fit the figure, making of itself a sort of brassiere for the slimmer type of figure. Some of them are made of thin China silks, others of linen, others of crepe de chine, others of satin, and many of them are trimmed with bands of filet lace at the top, insertions of filet at the Empire waistline and straps of ribbon over the shoulders.

For bloomers there are often substituted a sort of bloomer contraption that is not held in by rubber bands above the knees. Not every one is willing to have her circulation so retarded, and there are some women who insist upon having as few rubber bands about them as it is possible to arrange. These little open bloomers are trimmed in much the same way as are the chemises.

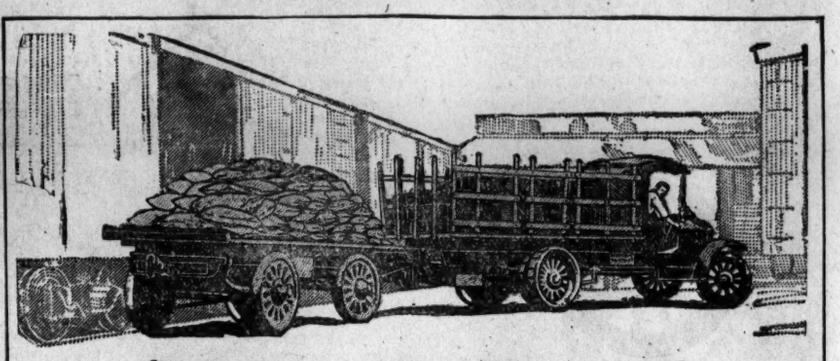
Most of the trousseau sets are made in sets of three these days—chemise, Bloomers and nightgown—and many of them are so designed that the same motif of decoration, whatever it may be, is carried out in all three of the portions of the set.

One exquisite nightrobe was made of the sheerest piece of handkerchief linen. It had in the Empire yoke a series of hand run tucks alternated by rows of hemstitching cleverly grouped. Then around the pointed neckline there was a binding of a light green linen so delicately put on that it became the prettiest sort of a trimming. This edging was repeated on the ends of the kimono sleeves and again it was applied in two rows at the Empire waist line. The chemise and the open bloomers were trimmed in the same fashion and it made the loveliest of sets done as simply as could be.

Handkerchief linen is very popular for nightdresses. Some of them are trimmed with real Irish insertion and edging and others have valenciennes and filet applied in new and interesting fashions. Many of the newer nighties are without sleeves of any sort, merely resorting to straps such as are prevalent on the popular chemises. Others have this strap and then a more or less elaborate ruffle or flounce put on as a sort of shoulder decoration. There is an advantage about this arrangement which will have its appeal to every woman—it does not pull out at the armholes.

Some of the newer nighties have little puffed sleeves set into an armhole arranged in the Empire waist. These are becoming little affairs and quite new, or rather they are a revival of great charm because of the old-fashioned suggestion contained in them.

Of course, other than these lingerie pieces described there are more elaborate things made of chiffon and tulle and georgette crepe, but they are for the ultra rich and they cannot be said to be indicative of any universal tendency. They are interesting because of the novelty of their character, but more as pieces of arrtistic achievement than for any real utility contained in their gossamer folds.



"Troy Trailers"

The development of economical, long-distance lorry hauling has greatly lessened the want of better railway facilities in many lands. The use of trailing vehicles has marked one of the greatest advances.

The Troy Wagon Works, leader in its field, is now producing successful four-wheel trailers for use with motor lorries; four-wheel tractor trailers for use with slow speed tractors over rough country; semi-trailers for use as the integral part of motor lorries; pole-trailers for use with motor lorries for transporting materials of great length; light trailers for use with small capacity, rapid traveling lorries; also special trailers for use in the economical collection of garbage and other refuse in large cities.

Upon application, complete information relative to the adaptability of the products of the company to your needs will be freely furnished.

It is worth while to study these modern transportation methods.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS COMPANY
Established 1884

Cable Address
"WAGONWORKS," NEW YORK

245 WEST 55th ST.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

FACTORIES AT TROY, OHIO, U. S. A.

Goodyear Mileage—and Tires for Small Cars

A well built tire yields much more mileage for each dollar of cost than a tire purposely made to be offered at a sensationally low price; buy the tire, not the price.

Built to deliver exceptional mileage at exceedingly low cost, Goodyear Tires, of the 30 x 3-, 30 x 3½- and 31 x 4-inch sizes, save inconvenience, disappointment and money.

Their value results from the application of Goodyear experience, expertness and care to their manufacture in the world's largest tire factory devoted to these sizes.

If you own a Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell or other car taking these sizes, go to your nearest Service Station for Goodyear Tires—for the real worth and endurance that Goodyear builds into them.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

China Motors, Ltd.
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STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE

ACTRESS, KNOWN AS DAREDEVIL, TRIES OUT MARMON MOTOR

Roscoe Sarles Hurries Up His Roamer; Burns Up Speedway Track

"Sweet daddy, I could die doing this," said Fritzi Ridgway, a daring star in Western Pictures, when she and Roscoe Sarles, former race driver, stopped averaging better than eighty-two miles per hour in a Duesenberg motored Roamer sport model over the new $1,000,000 race course of the Los Angeles Speedway Association at Beverly Hills.

"I have tried many 'thrillers,'" said Miss Ridgway, "in connection with my work in pictures, but they have become so commonplace that I take them as a day's work and look forward constantly to the day when I may find something new for excitement."

During the present season Sarles has driven in many races over the various speedways from coast to coast, with more or less success in such cars as were available, but recently he was fortunate enough to obtain another car equipped with a Duesenberg motor, which he will drive for the remainder of the season.

Sarles feels much elated over being able to get a Duesenberg motored car again, from the fact that it was a Duesenberg Roamer in which he established world's records which still stand.

Independence Is Aggressive Town

Hudson-Essex Folk Didn't Inspect It, Is Report

Believing that the town of Independence, Inyo county, Cal., has been too harshly dealt with by the reporter on the trip into the high Sierra with a Hudson and Essex party E. J. Eibeshutz of the Chamber of Commerce of that town appeared in San Francisco to counteract charges made that Independence was not capable of accommodating many visitors.

Independence is a perfectly happy little commonwealth, full of aggressiveness and pep that some of the neighboring villages lack, he declares. Although the population totals more than 700 souls, it can easily take care of at least 40 visitors.

Eibeshutz says the Hudson and Essex travelers didn't investigate the accommodations, with the result that Independence could hardly have gotten fair play as far as the motor car tour was concerned.

Avoid Tram Tracks And Save Tires

Injuries resulting from running solid tires in car tracks are serious and readily apparent. The construction of solids does not permit a ready distribution of part of the load strain to the rail's lower flange, so the major portion is carried upon the section running on the car rail with the result that it is quickly worn and broken away. The injury is not confined to one or two spots on the tire, but extends around the entire circumference, eventually leaving the tire reduced by one-half to carry the full load.

TRAFFIC COPS A LA MODE

The police at a fashionable summer resort in Massachusetts have unearthed a rather unique method of smuggling illegal liquor to the consumer.

Traffic cop manikins, six inches tall, with one arm extended to direct traffic were sold as souvenirs. Each copper had a cork under his raised arm, and when this was removed the purchaser inhaled two drinks.

However, the revenue officers' efficiency has removed one booth of souvenirs into oblivion.

EXHAUST PIPE PAINT

To paint the exhaust pipe requires a compound capable of resisting a high degree of heat. Use two parts of black oxide of manganese, three parts of graphite and nine parts of Fuller's earth, thoroughly mixed and added to which is ten quarts of sodium silicate, one part of glucose and four quarts of water, until it is of the consistency that enables it to be applied with a brush.

Motorcycles Put To Various Tasks

In England motorcycles with specially designed sidecar bodies do transporting milk, newspapers, bread, vegetables, general parcels, groceries and wine. In the Yorkshire district a farmer's boy was seen taking a couple of well-conditioned pigs to market in his business sidecar.

Tire Trouble Due To Wrong Tube Insertion

Many cases of tire trouble are due simply to the fact that the tube has not been properly inserted. The first thing to do when putting in a tube is to give the bridge nut at the base of the valve stem above the metal plate, a tightening twist with a pair of pliers. When the tube is inside the casing, jar the tire a few times to seat it firmly. After the tire is mounted and fully inflated fasten securely the rim nut, which works around the valve stem above the rim. Care in fitting the tube will save many a pinch and flat later on.

GRAND PRIX TO BE 500 MILE

The French Grand Prix race for 1921 will be a 500-mile affair, patterned after the Indianapolis 500-mile classic. The Automobile Club of France has dropped the engine test scheme which aroused so much opposition.

CAR-WASHING HINT

When washing the car don't turn the hose directly on the wheels or body unless the water pressure is very low. Pressure usually built up by the nozzle is sufficient to mar the paint or dislodge it where the water is foolishly dashed against the surface. The best way is to use a pail of water and a sponge. Then much gentler treatment of the paint will result. Always be sure the sponge used is free of grit or dirt, which might scratch the finish if rubbed over it.

SPARE LATCH IS HANDY

In battery ignition systems there is usually employed a notched rotor against which presses the latch or tripper, with short springs attached. When this latch becomes worn the entire system will fail to operate properly and it is a wise precaution to carry a spare latch in the tool box. It is not difficult to remove and replace this latch, which fits in but one way, so that there is no danger of placing it wrong.

Skidding Will Cut Tire Life

Skidding or locking the brakes and sliding the wheels cause serious damage both to the truck's mechanism and the treads of the tires. Drivers should be taught that their trucks will stop quicker if brakes are applied gradually. Improperly adjusted brakes will sometimes cause one wheel to lock, resulting in a section of the tire being ground or torn off. As soon as a truck starts to skid it should be steered if possible in the direction of the skid. Abrupt turning of corners has the same effect as skidding, increasing the strain and wear on the tires.

DETROIT FIGURES

Distinguished as the largest automobile center in the world, Detroit has thirty-one motor manufacturing plants and 219 accessory factories.

GORDON TIRE

Are you satisfied with your tire results?

Gordon Triangle Tread Tires are giving perfect satisfaction

Buy direct from us and take advantage of our discounts.

All popular sizes carried in stock. Come in to-day and get our prices.

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"GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD"

Miller Tyres Mean Uniform Tyres

THE greatest problem a tyre manufacturer faces is how to build *all* his tyres as good as his best ones.

The MILLER Factory found the solution to this problem in *uniform workmanship*. It was a simple matter to buy only the best raw material and machinery, so we devoted our entire efforts to training our workmen to a single standard, and this standard of workmanship has brought to MILLER'S what every other tyre maker sought—uniformity.

Only in MILLER'S can you be certain that all tyres will wear alike under the same conditions, and give you that uniform long mileage and freedom from trouble that every motorist prizes.

A test of MILLER'S against the tyres you are at present using on your car is the best proof of MILLER uniformity.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK, CORDS, & FABRICS

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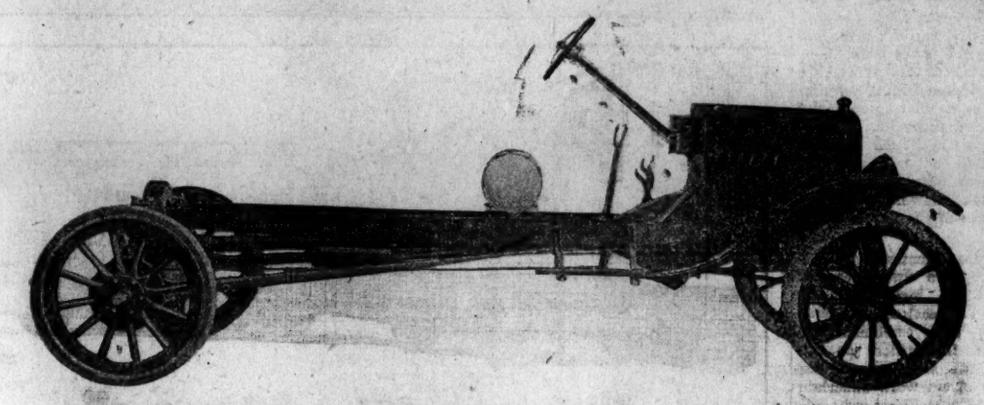
WHAT ARE YOUR HAULAGE COSTS?

HAVE you ever endeavored to estimate just how much your cargo movements from the docks to your godowns is costing you, including breakage and other damage, with the present primitive methods?



DO this—then let us show you how these costs may be reduced and time saved by the use of FORD TRUCKS. We will haul your cargo from the docks to any place for storage, give you an accurate accounting of the exact costs for doing same, indicate time and labor saved, and money gained through lack of breakage and damage. *This will involve no expense to you whatever.* It will be merely a practical demonstration of the efficiency of motor transportation

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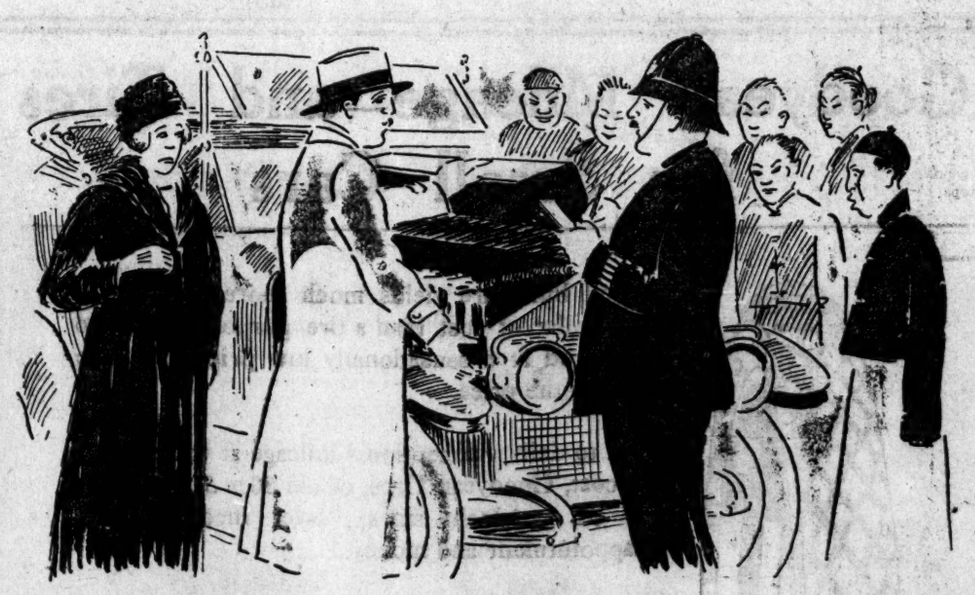
FORD TRUCKS — TAELS 985

Heavy Frame
Large Tires
Worm Drive

HUDFORD GARAGE
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN
CENTRAL—322



Motorist who has broken down:— What on earth are we going to do now, officer?

Officer:—Why, telephone to Ryton, sir—he'll fix you up in no time.

THE AUTO PALACE COMPANY

(*British*)

PRACTICAL MOTOR ENGINEERS

No. 362 AVENUE JOFFRE Telephone W. No. 465

There is no other business where a life-long experience is so essential as the overhauling and repairing of automobiles and internal combustion engines. Every motorist should make a point of satisfying himself that the people with whom he contemplates entrusting his car are

EXPERTS

We are British experts with a life-long Home experience—garage as well as manufacturers. All our work is estimated on before a start is made. All work under the constant supervision and help of an English qualified mechanic—and ignition and carburation work executed by him personally. Cars renovated and painted with English paints and varnishes.

MARMON SPEEDY LITTLE MOTOR

It's So Constructed That Folks Can't Realise at What Speed it Moves

"Don't you think we're going a little too fast?"

"That's what the girl in the back seat usually says to the man at the wheel as soon as the thirty-five mark is passed on the speedometer. And the man at the wheel seldom realises that every vibration, every bump, every side sway, is felt three times as much in the tonneau as it is in the front seat.

One of the most amazing things developed in the recent series of Marmon demonstrations held throughout the United States was the way a Marmon 34 can slip past the milestones without its passengers realising the speed at which they are traveling.

CAR 34 REALISES SPEED

The lady who would say 'too fast' ordinarily when the 35 m. p. h. mark is reached, will not say a word at 55 or better in the Marmon, for she will not realise how fast the car is going, unless she looks at the speedometer, and even then she would probably be skeptical about accepting its verdict.

This steering-ease and riding-comfort is especially noticeable following curves and making turns. If high speed is necessary, the Marmon can negotiate curves at almost full speed without a bit of side sway or strain to car or passengers.

FUNDAMENTAL IDEALS

Back of this ability of the Marmon 34 to negotiate fast paces with complete comfort to its passengers over roads both paved and unpaved are the fundamental principles of Marmon engineering.

Lightweight construction, perfect suspension, true balance, minimum unsprung weight and other Marmon betterments not only bring the limit in road ability, but have a direct influence on other sought-for requirements.

Shower Bath Truck Makes Its Debut

A shower bath truck is the newest thing in motor vehicles. The novel truck, constructed on a two and one-half ton chassis, has dressing and locker rooms and eight shower bath heads. Two water tanks are carried under the body with a total capacity of 400 gallons.

CLEAN TOPS FREQUENTLY

Mohair tops should be cleaned frequently by dusting off and brushing briskly with a stiff brush. On the other hand pantasote tops are best cleaned with a soft brush dipped in water in which is a little ammonia, after which the top should be rubbed dry. Pantasote curtains may be treated in the same way. Do not use gasoline or kerosene to clean the tops.

Smaller U.S. Cars To Be Models For European Racers

French Grand Prix Witnesses To See Latest Patterns In Autos

The announcement that smaller racing cars of the type introduced at the sensational 500-mile dash for gold and glory held at the Indianpolis motor speedway last May will be the pattern of eligible entries in the French Grand Prix, the first big postwar speed contest to be held in Europe, may be an indication that racing fans will see the largest field of crack foreign drivers ever exhibited in America roll to the tape for the start of the next 500-mile race which will be held at the Indianapolis motor speedway Monday, May 30, 1920.

Autos of the 183 cubic inch piston displacement, 1650 pounds minimum weight class, which were the sensation of the season because of their marvelous speed and durability in the gruelling dash over the bricks of the Indianapolis track, will also be required in other European races.

The foreigners at Indianapolis last May looked on with amazement when the late Gaston Chevrolet in an American made car designed and built by his brother, Louis, was the first to nod an assent to the checkered flag as he thundered under the wire a winner with 125,000 howling spectators looking on.

HARRY WOLVERTON BACK IN CAR GAME

Well-Known Baseball Player Returns To First Love, Stephens Six

Harry S. Wolverton, known to followers of the national pastime the country over as a baseball manager of the first water, has returned to San Francisco and has re-entered the automobile business. He is once more a member of the sales organisation of the W. J. Benson Company, Northern California distributer of the Stephens Salient Six, with which firm he was formerly identified.

Wolverton is best remembered as the manager of the Seals during the seasons of 1915, 1916 and 1917. He had previously managed the Oakland Coast League team, and also gained fame as manager of the New York Americans.

When he quit the baseball game in 1917 he joined "Billy" Benson in the Stephens agency and made many friends in automobile circles. For two years he ran a garage of his own, and then he entered the resort business in Mendocino county. He has just disposed of his interest in the Mendocino resort.

HALF OF $50

For every motor vehicle built in the United States an average of about $25 is paid in taxes to the Federal Government.

MANILA MOTORS AGGREGATE 31,562

Nearly 5,000 New Cars Registered In 1920; 3,000 More Than 1919 Total

There were in Manila, during 1920, 13,502 motor vehicles, according to statistics of the automobile division of the bureau of public works. In 1919 there were 9,413 motor vehicles. The machines registered in 1920 number 4,149.

There were 15,264 driver's licenses in use during 1920 11,323 of which were renewed and 3,941 newly issued. Applications for licenses were examined by the division during the year for 4,500 persons.

In 1919 2,103 motor vehicles were registered by the bureau. Of this number, 2,103 were new and 7,310 old. Only a few were withdrawn from operation during both years. The motor vehicles thus far accounted for are classified as follows:

Private cars, 6,350; touring cars for hire, 2,013; trucks for hire, 764; tracks for public utility, 424; trucks, 755; motorcycles, 306; Philippine government trucks, 542; garage touring cars, 583; garage trucks, 204; Philippine government motorcycles, 375; public utility touring cars, 271; Philippine Government cars, 470.

SPECIALS

Business men of Detroit have offered their services as civilian police officers, or the use of their motor cars, as an aid in ridding the city of criminals.

Regulations For Motor Racers In Indiana Adopted

Indianapolis, November 6.—The mechanical regulation governing the annual 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway last May were so successful that they have not only been adopted at all of the leading tracks and saucers in the United States, but will also serve as the model for the next French Grand Prix race, the first big post-war speed contest to be held in Europe, according to dispatches received from W. F. Bradley, foreign representative of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company.

The French Grand Prix is a road race over a distance of approximately 500 miles, and will probably be held in Alsace, near Strasbourg. The date has not been set, but the race will probably be held in the middle of the summer and sufficiently late to allow American cars to appear and to permit the return of the large vanguard of foreign drivers who are planning to invade Indianapolis for the next 500-mile gasoline derby, which will be held on Monday, May 30, 1921.

The maximum piston displacement of cars entered in the Grand Prix will be three litres and the minimum weight 800 kilos, or 1763 pounds. This approximates the restrictions regulating the entries of the last Indianapolis race, when only cars of 183 cubic inches piston displacement, or less, with a minimum weight of 1650 pounds, were permitted to roll to the tape for the start of the thrilling race won by Gaston Chevrolet in a Monroe.

Auto Shipments Pass Million Mark

During the first eight months of 1920, from January to the end of Auguest, the total number of automobiles which were either shipped or driven away from 124 motor car manufacturers, members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and from the Ford Motor Company, which is a non-member, was 1,079,067, according to compilations based upon the figures furnished by J. S. Marvin, general traffic manager of the N. A. C. C.

KAPODRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
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Send your enquiries for ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS & write for Pattern Books & Lists.
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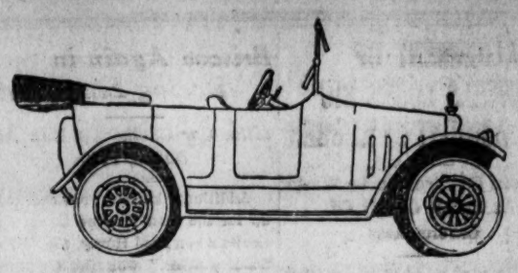
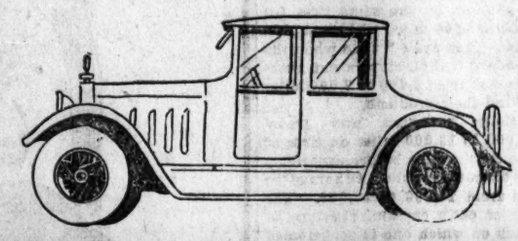
Second-hand CARS are our specialty



We handle
HIGH-GRADE CARS ONLY

No cheap makes. If you are *buying*, it will pay you to ask us about our stock of second-hand cars, which changes every day. If you are *selling*, it will be well worth your while to see us before disposing of your car.

We also have a number of
NEW LIMOUSINE, COUPE, TOURING AND ROADSTER MODELS. We have MOTOR TRUCKS in stock of from 1½ to 3½ tons.



THE AUTO CASTLE
228 Avenue Joffre
Tel. Central 402
Demonstrations Cheerfully Given

It is the policy of the makers of the Hupmobile always to build a product worthy, in every way, of the confidence they invite buyers to place in it.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Body Types — Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.
Wheelbase — 112 inches, (2.84 m).
Cylinders—Four, cast en bloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 104 mm.
Starting and Lighting—Electric—two Unit system.
Ignition — High tension magneto.
Carburettor—Adjustable.
Fuel System—Vacuum feed.
Lubrication—Pressure system with pump.
Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.
Tyres — 815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.
Wheels — Wooden (Artillery type).
Color—Blue or gray body.

China Motors, Ltd.
STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE
Hupmobile

CHEVROLET

THE more a man knows about automobiles, the more experience he himself has had with them, the more critical he is apt to be of their essential features.

TO satisfy this class of motorists is the chief motive of Chevrolet construction and equipment.

IT is to this element therefore that the convenience of operation, accessibility and equipment, the dependability and economy of the Chevrolet makes its greatest appeal.

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Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

MISALIGNMENT OF WHEELS LOSES BIG AMOUNT OF RUBBER

Millions Of Tires Go To Waste As Result Of Bit Of Carelessness

Millions of miles of tire service are lost annually through misalignment of automobile wheels. Faulty alignment can rasp away, before the owner realises it, half to two-thirds of the service that that is in a tire. Although extreme cases are easily detected by the way the car steers, slight cases are almost unnoticeable to the ordinary driver, even though they may be thieving hundreds of tire miles.

This condition is not always the fault of bent axles, of broken springs, loose spring shackles and sprung frames, but is due often to loose steering knuckles, to bent pinions to worn bearings and wobbly wheels.

Any part of the running gear which has become worn or out of shape is bound to cause undue friction on the tires. Frequent examination of car wheels for alignment will prove exceedingly profitable to the car owner, according to Miller tire service experts.

The wheel alignment proposition has come to be of such vital importance in the tire industry that service stations are putting in machines to test alignment while the car owner is getting gas or air. The day is not far distant when this service will rank with air service in the tire shop.

Ammonia Soapsuds As Steel Polish

When polished iron or steel becomes lusterless it may be restored with ammonia soapsuds or a stiff brush. The parts are rinsed thoroughly and dried by heat. Next a copious amount of sweet oil is applied and then powdered quicklime is dusted on. The lime is permitted to stay on for two days and is then cleaned off with a stiff brush. The metal is polished with a soft brush and with soft cloths until the luster is restored. If the lime is left on the iron or steel may be kept from rust almost indefinitely.

WOULD WORK HERE

Five hundred prisoners will be employed in road construction in Kentucky next spring.

Briscoe Again In Racing Limelight

Little Car Chalks Up Win At Dallas, Tex.

Additional laurels were chalked up for the little Briscoe in racing circles when Fred Horey, the "dirt-track wonder," won the free-for-all feature race at the Texas State fair at Dallas. Horey also defeated all competitors in the time trials, equaling the world's dirt track record of 46 1-5 seconds.

Tires Now Give Better Mileage

The advance and progress made by the leading tire manufacturers of the country during the last two years has brought about an interesting change in the figures of motor car maintenance cost and in time mileage records.

If you have owned a car for several years you will remember it was only a few years ago that you considered yourself fortunate if you ran on the same tires for 3500 or 4000 miles without a mis- Then came a time when the st..dard manufacturers put guarantees of from 5,000 to 7,000 miles behind their products.

Many motorists now travel 10,000 to 13,000 miles on tires of late construction before experiencing blowout trouble. Others often run from 14,000 to 18,000. The size of one's car and the type of roads on which one is accustomed to travel have a bearing of course, on these records.

MAKING A MAGNET

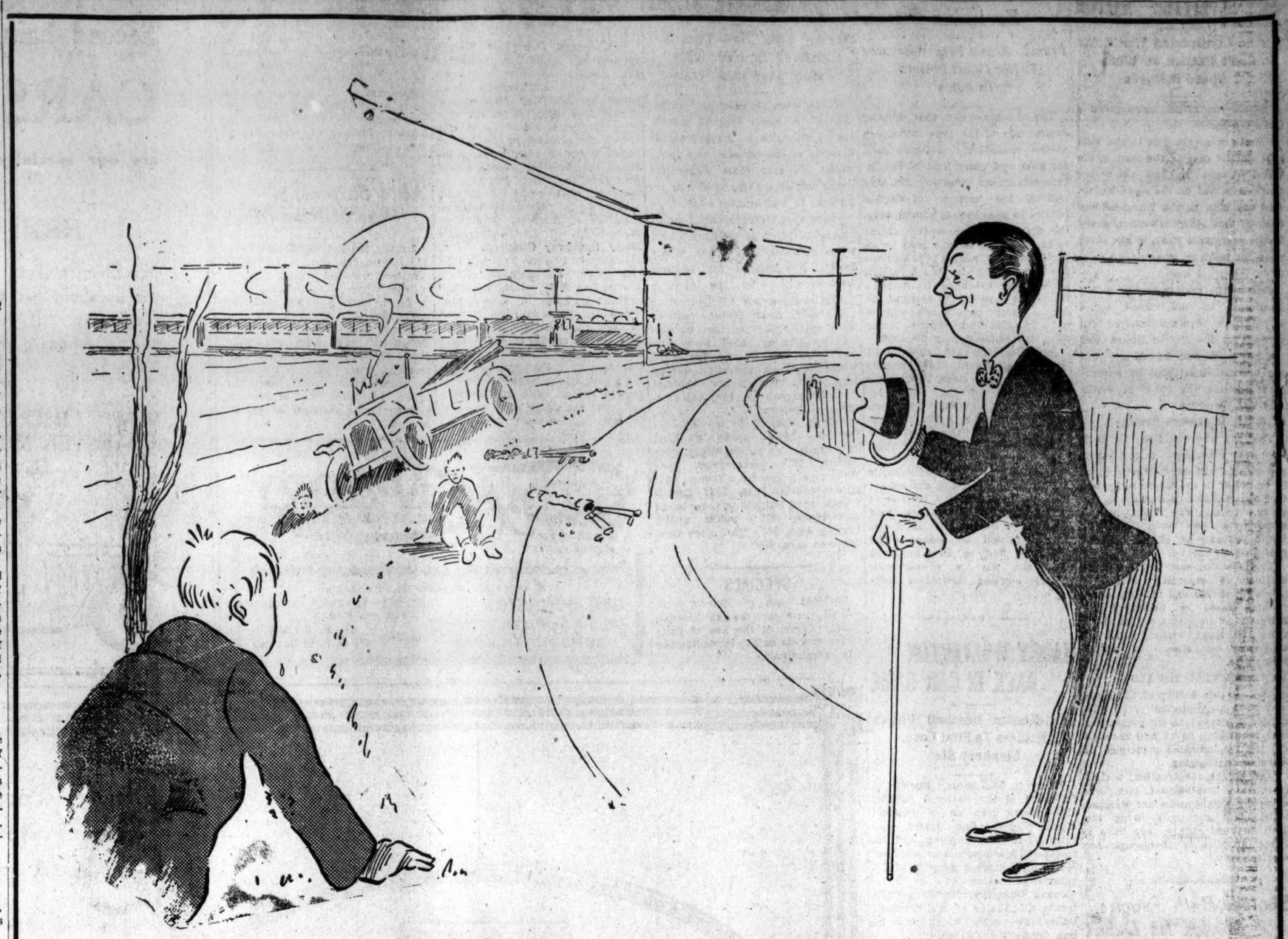
It is possible to magnetise a file by taking about a dozen turns of a strand of cord to which a lighted electric bulb is attached. This will give enough magnetism to the file to permit of its use for picking up small parts, screws, nuts, etc., that have fallen into inaccessible places.

LADIES, FIRST

Women are employed as helpers, cleaners and polishers in garages in New York city.

TIRE ABUSES

Turn corners slowly, to prevent tire strains. Apply power and brakes gradually, to avoid useless spinning or locking of the wheels. Equalise the brake adjustment. These are common and avoidable tire abuses.



What about an XS Policy?

DUNLOP

THE NEW

MAGNUM TYPE

DUNLOP MAGNUMS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THIS OFFICE IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:--

30 x 3½
32 x 3½
31 x 4
765 x 105
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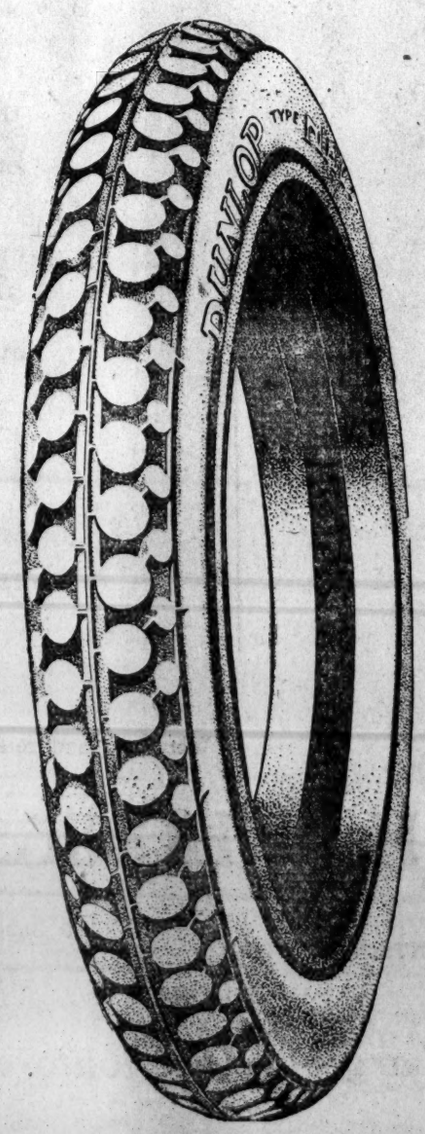

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

Let your next tyre be a

NEW DUNLOP MAGNUM

Holds the road under all conditions and retains the ability to do so for the life of the tyre.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

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China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1921

FOOTBALL CLUB LOSES TO RECS; NAVY BEATEN

S.F.C. Eleven Sent Under, 3-2, In Skottowe Cup Semi-Final; Police Win

ROBERTSON, WILSON STAR

Winning Elevens Will Now Meet In Final; Many Other Games

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

Recs.	3	S.F.C.	2
Police	2	Navy	1
Recs.	3	Engineers	0
S.F.C.	5	Customs	1
Rangers	1	Police	0
Y.M.C.A.	3	Xaviers	1

BY "WHISTLE"

The weather was just right on Saturday and a large crowd of vocal partisans turned out to tell their respective teams what to do and how to do it.

The chief items were the Skottowe Cup semi-finals, and as the Recs and Police got home, they are billed to clash in the final round.

Both the matches were fine games, fought right through from the whistle, and in both cases a one goal margin settled things.

S.F.C. v. S.R.C. "A" Team

In glorious weather, and before a very large crowd, the Football Club and "Recs. "A" Team battled for entry into the final stage of the Skottowe Cup Competition. The Football Club fielded their strongest combination, and their supporters looked forward with extreme confidence to the issue. Not less sanguine were the "Blue and Whites" followers. Although, under medical treatment, A. Sofoulis sportingly turned out for the Recs. at the eleventh hour to take Archer's place, figuring at outside right, where he played brilliant football.

With little wind to speak of and the ground hard and dry football of a very high standard was anticipated—and materialised. The Recs won by 3 goals to 2, after one of the hardest fought games played in recent years.

SOFOULIS SCORES FIRST

Sofoulis opened the scoring with a clever shot in the corner of the net after ten minutes had elapsed. A great burst through by Robertson and a misunderstanding between Remedios and Mears saw the Club's center equalise soon after. Towards the close of the first half Wade gave the Recs. the lead with a clever hook shot from one of Wilson's many brilliant centers. The second half opened in sensational style, Robertson cleverly heading a nice middle from Leslie into the net. With both teams on level terms excitement, grew intense, the spectators cheering their respective partisans continuously. Although playing against the sun and wind, the Recs. still pressed, but several of the Club's breakaways were exceedingly dangerous.

THE WINNING GOAL

Then came the winning point and the finest goal of the quintette. Norris got the ball well out on the right and centered squarely. Wilson ran in to meet it, and with a great "first time" shot flashed the leather into the net amidst tremendous cheering. It was a goal in a thousand and a real gem. The Recs. thus enter the "Finals" and on the form they showed on Saturday should have no difficulty in retaining the trophy.

For the winners Wilson was the best forward on the field, his work on the left wing being little short of brilliant. Wade was a bag of tricks and made the Club's defense look very ordinary at times. At half back E. Mears was a sheet auction at center half. Both Quincey and Smith at back were very good. Forshaw for the Club was as safe as a house.

Robertson at center forward played a wonderful game, his best this season, he so far outclassed the other forwards, that they seemed to give him very little backing. Brown played a good defensive game and broke up quite a lot of dangerous approaches.

Mr. H. G. Boyling was excellent referee.

NAVY VS. POLICE

This game was played on the Recreation Club ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Police.

The Navy started off with the wind and started moving at once, the insides working down; near goal Bryant gave the ball to Betchetti, who sent in a weak shot and within five a few minutes put in a second, but

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

FREE VERSE

(Doctor Lincoln, of St. John's University, sends me his first effort at free verse, and hopes it is not "too bad." My dear doctor, if this is your first, carry on, and you will always have space in my colyum wherewith to delight our readers with any such creations from you. Thank you.)

THE ARRIVAL

A blue sea turned suddenly to yellow-brown,
Squat junks, decks loaded deep with Foochow poles,
A lighthouse on a lonely rock.
And further on a shore so flat
And colored like the sea,
One scarce can say where land begins at all.
At length a thin, thin line of green
Appears above the yellow shore,
And tiny buildings lying low and drab and desolate.
A lightship wallowing in the yellow flood,
The shore creeps nearer, willows line the banks.
Roofs of a village, an archaic fort,
A breakwater, steamers at anchor,
Then a shrill high whistle—"It's a train!"
"My what an awful country!"
"Oh cheer up! Old China's not so bad."
"But what is this?", in chorus of despair,
"This!" says Old Timer, "this is just Woosung."

C. S. F. Lincoln.

* * *

AND THAT REMINDS ME

The St. John's Triangle Club, consisting of its A.D.C., its Glee Club and its Orchestra are to give an entertainment on Tuesday next, February 1, at the Olympic Theater. The proceeds will be given to Famine Relief Work.

Apart from the needs of the Famine Districts, I have no fear in recommending the entertainment upon its own merits. There is any amount of talent, and it has been well brought out.

* * *

ALADDIN

"Aladdin," after nine appearances has returned to his own country. A country where:
Newspapers cease from troubling
And the authors are at rest.

* * *

EDGAR WARWICK COMPANY

Next Wednesday the Edgar Warwick Company open up at the Lyceum Theater with the London success "Brown Sugar." Miss Marjory Clark will take the part of "Brown Sugar" and from all reports she is as sweet and winsome in the part as the very best refined sugar.

Miss Clark is popularly known as "Eliza" at home on account of her wonderful success as Harry Esmond's delightful heroine in "Eliza comes to Stay." Miss Clark certainly *did* come to stay, for theatergoers everywhere just 'fell for her' as our American cousins say and she is undoubtedly one of the most popular young actresses of the present day.

Mr. Edgar Warwick was fortunate in persuading Mr. Esmond to release Miss Clark from her engagement with him, for this tour. Miss Clark is a protege of Mr. Esmond and his wife Miss Eva Moore (as she is professionally known) and played in Mr. Esmond's own company right up to the time of sailing for the East.

* * *

Another member of the Warwick Company who has been making friends all along the way out is Miss Muriel Aked.

"Like Richard III I was born with a tooth" said Miss Muriel Aked to an interviewer. Miss Aked is the clever character comedy actress in the Warwick Company. Miss Aked plays Henrietta Watson's part in "Brown Sugar" and later will be seen as "Peach" in 'The Case of Lady Camber' a role which gives her great scope for her fine gift of comedy.

* * *

THE GOODLIEST GIFT

(A learned professor suggests that it would be a far better thing to give a girl your health certificate than an engagement ring).

I bring no bauble, Marguerite—
No circlet that will both
Delight your fancy and complete
The plighting of our troth.
A fairer offering I have planned
For my affianced mate;
I'll place in your expectant hand
My health certificate.

* * *

From it you will perceive how I,
Most dutiful of swains,
Have safely passed distemper by,
And mumps and growing pains;
There is no childish ailment that
Can vex me any more;
I used my measle ration at
The early age of four.

* * *

And, dear, to show the way I think
Unceasingly of you,
I've had the script engrossed in pink
(Your favorite jumper's hue),
That, since too cumbersome it be
Your finger to bedeck,
You still can wear this gift from me
Suspended round your neck.

* * *

(*From London Opinion*)

INTERPORT CONTESTS

I mentioned in these columns last week that a suggestion had been made to make Hankow a center for interport contests as the river port was easily get-at-able from Tientsin and Shanghai. A letter has just reached me from Tientsin which takes the idea a little further. Here it is:

January 25, 1921.

Dear "Domino": In elaboration of my suggestion made to you a week ago my plan of conducting Interport Matches between Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin is built on a triangular basis with three matches played each year in each game. The three-game series would take place one year in Shanghai, the second year in Tientsin and the third in Hankow. This would mean that every third year one of these ports would have the satisfaction of witnessing three interport matches. At the same time a decided economy in traveling expenses would be effected by the cost of sending a team once to another port, where two Interport games instead of one would be decided. In other words, each port would have the satisfaction of playing *two* Interport matches for the cost of only *one* trip, and yet see three games every third year—one for each year.

For instance, say Shanghai travels to Tientsin in 1921 for Cricket. They will meet Tientsin in an Interport match and Hankow in another. Two matches. In 1922 Shanghai travels to Hankow, where they play Hankow and Tientsin. Two matches. In 1923 Hankow and Tientsin go to Shanghai, where Shanghai plays Tientsin and Hankow and has the privilege of witnessing a third. Summing up the three years it will have cost the Shanghai Cricket team two trips, and instead of getting only *two* matches they will have had the satisfaction of playing in *six* Interport games and the Shanghai supporters will have viewed *three* contests instead of *two*.

I put forward these suggestions with the view to more firmly establishing the athletic relations of the three main North China ports and at the same time reducing the attendant expenditures, which, by reason of their present size, not infrequently prevent participation of the junior and ofttimes more able element in their several communities. Cordially yours,

O. D. Rasmussen.

Interport Team Of Harlequins Loses To 'The Rest,' 4-1

Hockey Men Who Are Going To Hankow Get Trimmed In Practice Game

The team which will represent the Harlequins in the Interport hockey match with Hankow went down to defeat yesterday before a team representing the rest of the club. The score was four to one.

The Interport team never threatened. The score at half time stood at one to nil in favor of "The Rest." After the interval, the Interport players managed to tally once but "The Rest" hung up three more.

No score was made in the friendly match played between the Girls' Hockey teams.

The Socks Return To Their Old Home

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Many thanks for the socks and garters.

I had written them off as a total loss (and the garters were mauve and the socks new), but "Player's" thoughtfulness and your kindness in publishing his letter have saved me a loss of exactly $2.85—big money.

Once again many thanks.

The Owner of The Socks

P. S. I am thankful my feet are not small!

Shanghai, January 29.

PORTER SHOWS GREAT FORM THIS SEASON

Present Champion Demonstrates That He Is Easily Best Player In Shanghai

GEORGE GRAY ARRIVES

Local Fans Hope To See Australian Wonder In Action In Public Matches

BY BLUE CHALK

This season's Billiards Championship is now reaching the concluding stages and in the rounds played during the past week, the only game of note was that between Porter and Campos. In this game Porter was seen at his best and once more demonstrated that he is easily the best player in Shanghai and that in a long game he is probably 20 points per 100 better than any one else.

Campos gave a very creditable exhibition and his average of eight is the second best perforance in the present tourney. The time, too, was excellent as compared with the dreary games in the first round.

The games between Fasting and Remedios, and Bush and da Silva, proved very disappointing and uninteresting. All four players were off color and were nowhere near their average form.

URGES ANOTHER TOURNEY

The present championship has undoubtedly demonstrated that 750 points is too long a game. The concensus of opinion both among players and spectators is that the Billiards Association, at the conclusion of the Championship, should inaugurate another Tournament of 300 points up, on the American plan, whereby every player would meet every other in a Home and Away Match.

If such a compitition could be arranged, it is claimed that the shorter game would give the weaker player a more even chance against a stronger player, and that a player on being caught on an "off night" could average up his points on another. In such a series too, any of the present entrants of the Championship, would have a chance of taking a game off Porter where they would not have an earthly chance in a game of 750 up.

MIGHT STOP PORTER

Then too, in a tournament such as chance suggested, quite a member of players, above the average, such as Barrett, Boyes, Grant, Smyth, Komaroff, Peacock, Jensen, Wilson and others, would come in, and some very close and interesting games would result, and even the redoubtable Porter could not be picked as a sure winner on aggregate points.

A series of such a nature, too, would tend to arising the calibre of the game as it would give some of the players an opportunity of meeting the "Cracks" which neither the League games nor the Championship matches afford at present.

Considerable interest has been stimulated in the local billiards world by the arrival in Shanghai last week of George Gray. Local enthusiasts will have some opportunities of seeing the famous "Gray Stroke" as this celebrated player will be seen in most of the Clubs in exhibition games. In addition to the Club exhibitions, it is hoped George Gray will arrange to play a public match or two with Porter and Gordon Morriss as his opponents.

STORMES vs. PHILLIPS

R. P. Phillips was discharged from the hospital yesterday and expects to play G. B. Stormes at the Marine Engineers Institute Tuesday night. Billiard fans are all anxious to see Phillips play and many expressions of sympathy and regret were heard when the news became known that there was a possibility of his being unable to get into the fight for Porter's title. The winner of the match is to play Bush in the semi-final.

No date has been set for the Porter-Prince match but this and the other semi-final must be played before Saturday.

Anyone Want To Race Him

Many freak sporting wagers have been lost and won, but here is an absolutely new one. Charles Wade, a well-known Los Angeles athlete, has offered to bet his services for five years against $10,000 that he can, in one year, "walk" from Los Angeles to New York on his hands and feet. He estimates he can cover fifteen to sixteen miles a day. As yet no one has accepted his offer.

Far East Championship Games To Be Contested In Shanghai May 30-June 4

All Indications Point To Record Entry List, With Practically All Countries In The Orient Represented—Athletes Already In Training

The Far Eastern championships, to decide the relative merits of candidates for athletic honors in this part of the world, will be held in Shanghai from May 30 to June 4, both inclusive. Representative athletes from all parts of the Orient will compete, although the majority of the contestants will enter from China, Japan and the Philippines. There may be entries from Siam, the Malay States, India, Ceylon and Java.

The contest committee, under whose management the games will be held, is headed by Dr. C. T. Wang, China's delegate to the peace conference at Paris, and C. C. Nieh, who also will act as treasurer.

Peking will be represented on the committee by P. C. King, president of Tsinghua college, while Chang Po-ling, of Nankai university, will represent the Tientsin district. P. A. Leake, of the Y.M.C.A. in Fukien province, will be the representative from that territory, while the interests of Hongkong and Canton will be looked after by F. K. Lau and L. Ming-Tak.

East China, which embraces the Shanghai district, will be represented on the committee by Messrs. David Z. T. Yui, of the National Committee Y.M.C.A., T. H. Lee, C. G. Hoh, R. D. Smart, of Soochow University, and W. S. A. Pott and C. F. Remer, of St. John's University.

DR. GRAY RETURNS

Dr. J. H. Gray, honorary secretary of the China committee, has just returned from a trip through the interior of China, and he reports that in all sections there is a very keen interest in the forthcoming championships. He is convinced that a greater number of Chinese athletes will be entered than ever before, and thinks the representatives of this country will stand an excellent chance of capturing first prizes.

The events to be contested here will be standard in every particular, and since the athletes will compete under the rules of the International Olympic committee any records that are broken will be official. In addition to the track and field events there will be swimming, tennis, baseball and football, volley ball and basketball, and modified marathon runs. These latter, however, will come under the head of "invitation sports," and there will be contests only when two or more countries are entered.

COMPLETE TRACK PROGRAM

The regular track and field events will include 100, 220, 400 and 880 yard and one mile run; 120 and 220 yard hurdles; running high and broad jumps; pole vault; discus throw, free style; 16 pound shot put; javelin throw; pentathlon, (five events) and decathlon, (ten events) The track and field program will conclude with a half mile and one mile relay races, teams of our.

In the swimming contests there will be 50, 100, 440 yard and one mile races, all free style; 100 yards back stroke, 220 yards breast stroke and 220 yard relay races with teams of four.

In Shanghai athletic circles a tremendous interest is being shown in the forthcoming games, and there is every assurance that the entry list will be larger that ever before. The Chinese boys are out to win these championships, and in many of the local gymnasiums the work of training has already started.

Gen. R. L. Bullard Hit In Eye By Golf Ball; Knocked Down, And Painfully Injured

New York, Dec. 6.—General Robert Lee Bullard, commanding the Department of the East, was painfully and perhaps seriously injured yesterday afternoon when he was struck in the eye by a golf ball. The accident occurred at Fort Jay, Governors Island. Last night the General was reported to be resting easy, though in considerable pain, in the post hospital, Captain Caffey, General Bullard's aid, said the General was able to see and that no apprehension was felt that the sight of the eye would be destroyed as the result of the injury. He said it was too early to determine whether the eye would be permanently affected.

General Bullard was playing with other officers when the accident occurred. None of them was near him, however, when his ball fell in the moat which runs around the island. He was playing at the east end of the course. Hoping to extricate the ball from its position with a single stroke, the General tried to drive it against the wall of the moat, expecting it to rebound onto the course. He hit it a vigorous blow, and the ball, instead of rebounding onto the fair green, struck him squarely in the eye.

The force of the impact knocked General Bullard down. He was not rendered unconscious, but was too stunned to call for help. He lay for several minutes trying to recover his strength, when passing soldiers came upon him. They hurried him to the post hospital, where Colonel Elmer A. Dean, post surgeon, dressed his injury and ordered him to bed.

General Bullard, who is 59 years old and a native of Alabama, played a conspicuous role in the war with Germany. He commanded the Second Army in France from October, 1918, to April, 1919. In July, 1918, he wrote his famous war message at the opening of the second battle of the Marne. "We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsel of our masters, the French; but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable, and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necesary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter attack."

That counter attack smashed the Kaiser's lines in river bend east of Chateau-Thierry and upset the German plan to seize the plateau south of the Marne.

HARPER PILOTS THE PRELATE TO WIN IN 'UNT WITH CAARTEN CLOSE BEHIND; GRIEF A PLENTY

Rutherford Defeats Robinson For Heavyweight Honors; Many Spills Mark Hard 'Unt Featured By Splendid Race At Finish Between Harper And Caarten

HOW THE CARD READ

Start London Town
Finish World's End Jump
Laid by E. S. Benbow Rowe
Won—G. S. C. Harper on Prelate
2—V. Caarten on Knight Commander
3—T. G. Drakeford on Sea Pigeon
4—C. Noel Davis on Whitewash
5—N. Rutherford on Disappointing Bird
6—H. S. Robinson on James Pegg

BY 'DISMAL JIMMY'

Casualties among 'unting men this winter have been extremely numerous. There's A. W. Burkill still laid up with a wrongsome appendix, Grayrigge in the Hospital with a rebellious liver, Ben Belth with osseous fracture to his clavicular appendage, Hitch Pasha nursing a displaced shoulder, Eastwood not yet recovered, Patterson with minor injuries; Earl B. Rose, winner of the last 'unt, down with the 'flue, while W. Hill, Robinson and Lemarchand have not been heard of since last seen on the banks of Pons, where we left them in the last 'unt.

Ah, me! Pons was the scene of much divarshun, as Noah said when the whale swallowed Jonah, and the public was there in force to see.

"And when they next do ride a race,
"May I be there to see."

(John Gilpin)

Several distinguished members of the Senior Service were there also, including Admiral and Mrs. Borrett, with several members of his staff, either on foot or riding. Unfortunately Captain Hodsdn had done a little of both, to his great sorrow, since a broken stirrup leather early in the 'unt transformed him into a spectator instead of a performer. And all the little flappers were there too, dressed in furs and furbelows too lovely for words, and they heard some language too, especially towards the north end of Pons for the interpretation of which, they sought in vain in standard dictionaries.

START IN LONDON TOWN

And now that Earl B. Rose, the destined layer of the next 'unt, is down with the flue, ye scribbler must perforce to yet another bout of 'unt-laying, and then scribble it afterwards as if he had taken part in it. Oh labor of Sisyphus! Why this thusness? Nobody home but the fence—and that's running round the garden.

So the Start was set for 3 p.m. at London Town, and the day was simply lovely, high barometer, bright sunshine, all gay and joysome making the wretched Tsao Chi mud road look like the Maloo on a public holiday. The course was some seven and a half miles, and there was some railway specially laid for David of the Brand chop, who loves a smart gallop between the metals, heightened by the possible excitement of an approaching train. Some nice new jumps were intended for this run, but owing to the preoccupation during recent weeks on vast engineering projects of Aboo, M. Inst., M. and R. B. they have not yet materialised. Still members can look forward in the not very distant future, to some nice new lines of jumps, including one something like Pons used to be, and I hope they'll enjoy them for many years to come.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

So now we come to London Bridge, and on the field beyond, the prancing dancing steeds await their riders, and the hour being close to 3 p.m., and all being mounted, our good Master Potter, proceeds to harangue them, in the good old way, but with innovation this time, that since the country is largely unfamiliar, red and white paper will be laid at the approaches to big jumps. No longer therefore, need Cautious Joe trot up to his big jumps, to see whether perchance, the jump may be a madhole, and in that very caution make it so but now, except for possibilities of Chinese pranks, which none may guard against, the valiant rider when he sees red can charge with safe abandon, and bounding o'er the leap, continue on his merry way!

"But what of us, the Oysters cried,
"Turning a little blue,
"After such kindness that would be,
"A dreadful thing to do"

Well, we must leave the oysters where they belong—in the mud, and turn our attention to the 'unt.

OH, BOY, THE GRIEF

Punctually to time, off galloped the 'unt so a few keen hunters who had not yet arrived, got left, including Mr. Stitt, but they found their way to the finish all right. The first obstacle was Grayrigge's Delight, not much of a jump, but it caused an extraordinary amount of grief.

Messrs. Hill, Nugent, Sparke and Knight here said goodbye to their chances, but the rest sped

HARRIERS STAGE EXCITING FINISH IN HANDICAP RUN

First Three Men Only Seconds Apart; G. Rose Wins In Fine Time

A corking good race—one of the keenest contested since the local cross-country men organised—was yesterday's 5-mile Road Race Handicap, staged by the Shanghai Harriers Club.

Besides the veterans of the Club, the competitors included a flock of promising young runners of the Public, American and Hanbury Schools who went at things in such enthusiastic style that they almost ran some of the old timers off their feet. The first three men dashed home with only seconds separating them, cheered by a good sized crowd which lined the finish along the Darroch Road.

First honors went to G. Rose, the former Club champion, while two American lads, W. Hudson and Herbert Waters registered second and third. The winner's time was 33 minutes 21 seconds, excellent time for the course.

HUDSON AND CASSIA LEAD

The start of the race was from the American School and the limit men went away at a cracking pace which soon had the field well strung out along Kiangwan Road. Sam Cassia, the Shanghai quarter-mile champion, and Hudson, running in fine form, were making for the lead. Rose began pushing the leaders at about the half way line and by a great burst of speed in the last half-mile managed to beat Hudson out. Cassia, who had apparently run himself out in the early stages of the chase, had dropped back to sixth position.

A good many of those who were fancied to show up strongly in the race finished among the also rans, including the scratch man, Reneman, who had an off day. Short and Goodhind also failed to show their best form.

The first seven men to finish were in order: G. Rose, W. Hudson, Herbert Waters, E. Siemsen, O. Caldwell, S. Cassia, Harry Waters.

The limit for the handicap ran out to 3 minutes 30 seconds.

The officials, to whom much credit for the success of the run is due, were: Timekeeper, W. W. Bartlett; Referee, C. D. Glauque; Judges, Professor Burgess and W. M. C. Woodfield; Clerks of the Course, W. J. Noodt and M. J. Cruz.

The handicappers were Messrs. W. W. Bartlett, C. C. Reneman and T. McKenna.

Wants Eleven And Crew To Go To Coast

Washington Eager For Intersectional Contests

Signing of an Eastern football team for an intersectional game at the new University of Washington stadium next Thanksgiving Day is expected to result from the attendance of Darwin Meisnest, university graduate manager, and Leslie J. Ayer, faculty representative, at the national intervollegiate conference, which convened in Chicago December 29.

Other objects of the Washington representatives on their trip will be to arrange for a series of rowing races between the Washington crew and crews of Eastern universities, and the selection of a football coach and director of athletics to succeed Coach Leonard Allison, who resigned recently.

on, not minding them in the least, and crossing the Railway, took the Baffle Creek line of jumps, into the middle one of which fell Fash and Taggart.

They got wet, very wet, but that was nothing to what was to come, for afterwards came the Boat Jump, then the Concrete Bridge, till a fine dry cut laid out quite a lot of thrusters, and Crawford's curse remained for the rest to negotiate. This obstacle disposed temporarily of Caarten, who got in up to the waist, but by now the first flight consisted of thoroughly seasoned men and tough seasoned jumpers.

WHERE IS PERCY

So though the biggest jumps were yet to come, they occasioned nothing like the trouble. Everyone flew them and none get in them, except perhaps Mr. Percy Cox who, at time of writing, has't been heard of. Then Whillie McBain bought it, and parted company with The Camel, while Fash, who had again come to grief, tearfully desired the whole hunt to stop and catch his pony.

Meantime the trail had gone by the Moat Farm and Christmas Tree Village to Wukaeha, over a line of jumps to another big waterjump near Burnham Beeches, and passing through the Maze, arrived to the intense disappointment of Happy Herlof, at the Hairy Bridge.

This crossed, Robinson, only surviving Steward, gave the word, and a frightful rush home began, all wanting to the first in the zigzag jump.

ON TO THE LAGOON

First came Pheasant Creek, then Spearpoint Creek, then the Blue Lagoon, zigzag jump, and round the Camel's Head to the *piece de resistance* at World's End. The finish was magnificent. Gumboil Gibby and Herlof for one instant lost their usual self possession, and bolted for the flags.

Fatal mistake! What about the lagoon, the well known lagoon! Too late! Harper nipped in and others beside and then the first twenty ponies simply flew over the World's End jump. The jumping was lovely. Gibbing's pony took a beautiful leap, Herlof swerved somehow in mid air so as not to touch him but alas, the man in front came down, and Gibby fell over him.

Caarten and Harper raced on, Harper just beat him. Drakeford came third on Sea Pigeon, then Dr. Noel Davis on Whitewash and then Rutherford beat Robinson for the heavyweight. Dr. Billinghurst was seventh and Herlofson eighth.

RUBBER BALL CROSBY

After a brief interval the failures began, one after another refusing. Jack Macgregor went completely under and came up sputtering mud while man after man leapt over him. Lieutenant Crosby then charged the jump like a valiant horse marine and Antaeus like, bumped Mother Earth, only to rebound on his mount and finish well up through the flags. But the incidents were far too numerous for Ye Scribbler to follow and so we take our leave in appending the official card:

Start—London Town
Finish—World's End Jump
Laid by E. S. Benbow Rowe
Won G. G. C. Harper on The Prelate
2—V. Caarten on Knight Commander
3—T. G. Drakeford on Sea Pigeon
4—C. Noel Davis on White Wash.
5—N. Rutherford on Disappointing Bird
6—H. G. Robinson on James Pegg.

FOOTBALL CLUB LOSES TO RECS

(Continued from Page 1)

Cameron had no difficulty in saving.

The Police transferred, and McDonald passed to Ling who went straight for goal and let go close in, but there was no power behind it and Cameron looked relieved.

This was followed by a chance for Kay but he put outside. The wind was blowing hard and the Navy found it useful, but the benefit was neutralised by their poor shooting.

Merrit put in a splendid corner from the right which drew Cameron out to save it, the ball was picked up by the Navy in front of goal, but somehow Quayle's foot was just there waiting for it.

Then the Police got busy, Ling, Kay, and Knight worked down and the last drove hard but outside.

POLICE SCORE FIRST

This woke the Police forwards up, they worked down the field again and Kay drew the defense and passed to Watson who put a hard rising shot into the corner of the net giving McGillies no chance. The Navy had no chance to equalise as a few minutes after, the half time whistle flew and left the Police with the wind and a goal in hand.

On resumption the Navy went all out against the wind and played fine football.

They soon equalised, Merritt putting a beauty on to the crossbar, it was picked up and netted by Bryant and Cameron only saw it.

The Navy kept up the pressure and they looked like scoring time after time. Berry ran down the left wing and finished his effort by leaving Cameron on the ground, after he had been robbed of the ball.

Then Betchetti rushed Quayle and forced a corner, which was put right in front of goal, but kicked over the bar.

The Navy pace was too hot to last, and gradually the wind turned the tide in favor of the Police.

They began to get more chances in front of goal, Ling had several good chances from Watson but his shooting lacked sting.

POLICE SCORE WINNING POINT

The winning point came from the inside men, Knight and Kay worked up the field and the latter drew the defense, putting the ball ahead, Watson just on side, went on like a streak and made no mistake, beating the goalie by a low shot just inside the upright. Nothing further transpired, the Police defense was able to spoil the Navy attack till the whistle brought a good hard game to a 2-1 finish.

The losers played fast hard football throughout, perhaps the stars were Lawrence at back, Jones at half and Betchetti in the forward line.

For the Police, Quayle was quite outstanding, he played one of his best games this season, but he was too busy at back to come up and score his goal. Watson played steady sound football and his shooting won the game for the Police.

ENGINEERS VS. RECS

The engineers were not strong enough for the Recs on Saturday and had to concede two points in the Junior League. They had to play without Habbutt, Russell and Lowe and felt the need of them.

Playing with the wind in the first half they managed to keep their goal intact, but in the second half the Recs overbore them and scored thrice, Manley, Xavier, and Emamooden doing the trick.

S. F. C. VS. CUSTOMS

This game resulted in an easy win for the Club. They put out a strong eleven and finished up with a 5-1 victory.

POLICE VS. RANGERS

The Police only turned out nine men for this game on Saturday and conceded the points to the Rangers.

They then played a friendly game, which the Rangers won 1-0.

ST. XAVIERS VS. Y.M.C.A.

A friendly game was played by these teams on Saturday, which was won by the Association 3-1.

FOOTBALL TITLE AT BAPTIST WON BY 1925 ELEVEN

Team Cops Every Game It Played, Allowing One Goal For Opponents

The class of 1925 has been declared champion of the Shanghai College in the inter-class matches played recently. The class was victorious over every other class in the series, scoring 49 goals The 1926 team made the only goal in the series scored against the Champs.

The class will be given a shield for having won the championship of the college for two successive years. The winners came within ace of having a clean record and shut out all its opponents. The lone point was scored by the 1926 team as the result of two penalty shots awarded by the referee for fouling.

The summary of the series:

1925	–3	Vs.	1923	–0
"	13	"	1928	–0
"	12	"	1927	–0
"	5	"	1922	–0
"	10	"	1924	–0
"	6	"	1926	–1
	49			1

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I JUST BROUGHT A LIVE ONE IN – YOUR BROTHER IS HANDLING HIM – HE'S LIABLE TO ORDER A DOZEN SUITS HE TELLS ME THAT HE'S A NOBBY DRESSER – FROM HIS TALK HIS PEOPLE SEEM TO HAVE LOTS OF THE READY
GREAT TOM – THAT'S FINE
UH I WAS WONDERING WHAT YOU DID WITH THOSE SUITS THAT YOU KEEP IN THE WINDOW – I THOUGHT MAYBE I COULD BUY A FEW OF THE SUNBURNED ONES AT A REDUCED PRICE – I'M GOING TO ROUGH IT AROUND MONTE CARLO A BIT AND NEED A FEW CHEAP SUITS
OH – WE BURN THOSE NOBODY WOULD WEAR 'EM
THE LIVE ONE
HE WINS THE RUBBER NUT CRACKER
INDOOR SPORTS
DOING THE GRAND BY TAKING THE OFFICE LIVE ONE OVER TO YOUR TAILORS FOR A SLANT AROUND
TAD 12-9

Sport Editor's Letter Box

The Editor of Sports Section, THE CHINA PRESS, Shanghai.

Dear Sir:—I have just had a letter from the manager of the Baseball Team of Stanford University, California. He says that Stanford is arranging to send a baseball team on a tour of the Orient this summer. They will probably leave California the latter part of June and want to stay in the Orient as long as possible. No definite schedule has been arranged but it is desired to get as many games as possible.

Being a graduate of Stanford the manager has written me for information. However I am not a baseball fan and I know very little about the information that he desires, I therefore appeal to you as an expert for information on the following points:

"Names and addresses of as many teams that may be interested in scheduling a contest with the Stanford team."

"What is the average number of spectators at a game and would it be possible to get enough publicity to draw the people?"

"Can you give us some idea of what the hotel expenses would be?"

The manager further states that "we will be able to put out a good team this year and will be able to put up a good fight with anything that can be produced over there.

"The University of California team is thinking of making the trip with us. We are bigger rivals than ever, so we will be able to give them a run for their money over there."

"What is the possibility of making a success of the two American teams playing exhibition games in different parts of the country?"

"Would it be a good thing to count on, and would it be possible to secure suitable grounds where we wanted them?"

Any information that you will offer on this question covering the above questions and other information that you might think valuable pertaining to the situation not only in China but other parts of the Orient will be very much appreciated both by the manager and a reader of the Press. Yours gratefully,

G. L. Hagman.

January 26, 1921.

(Why the following was shot over to the sporting editor's desk, he can't figure. But here it is.)

Health Beauty And Home Editor
THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—Kindly advise me how to grow taller. I am a young boy, 19 years of age, and have a fairly weak constitution. My younger brother is taller than myself.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours, etc.
P. A. P.

Shanghai, January 29.

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Week Ending Jan. 22nd

POWHATTAN vs.		CUSTOMS	
C. S. Peacock	300	G. B. Stormes	133
H. E. Brewer	300	T. Mellows	248
E. H. Heath	291	F. Stormes	300
P. H. Cobb	300	W. Nash	142
G. O. Wootten	300	N. Travers	175
	1491		998

MASONIC vs.		M. E. INST.	
J. W. Prince	300	J. E. Grant	231
R. Phillips	300	E. F. Fasting	273
C. Dewing	300	H. S. Smyth	273
T. E. Poignand	265	G. M. Boyes	300
J. F. W. Milne	230	J. E. Wilson	300
	1395		1377

LUSITANO vs.		MUNICIPAL	
G. M. P. Remedios	300	A. L. Biggs	110
E. D. Bush	300	C. W. Higgs	137
J. P. Campos	300	T. Aiers	173
C. M. P. Remedios	258	B. W. Yorke	300
J. M. C. Lopes	300	D. McAlister	201
	1458		921

LEAGUE TABLE (to January 22)

Teams	Points	Scores for	Against
Lusitano	14	10,339	7,005
Masonic	10	9,554	8,981
M. E. Inst	8	9,776	8,395
Powhattan	8	9,472	9,124
Customs	2	7,231	10,160
Municipal	0	7,602	10,309

As several matches have not been completed in last week's games, the table is not yet complete for week ending Jan. 29. Same will be publish ed on Monday or Tuesday.

At The Theatres

OLYMPIC THEATER

Mary Pickford will be seen in "Amarilly of Clothes Line Alley" at the Olympic Theater tonight. Mary is especially appealing in this picture as the poor little girl who is transplanted from the slums to Fifth Avenue. There is a man in Clothes Line Alley who loves her and a man who will inherit millions—which does she marry. The picture is full of humor and well worth seeing.

Charles Chaplin will be featured also at the Olympic. He will be seen in "Carmen," a four part comedy which is a scream from the beginning to the closing scene.

APOLLO

Tom Moore, one of the matinee idols of the screen, solves the problem—can a man marry on thirty dollars a week—at the Apollo Theater this week.

The Goldwyn picture will be shown tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and will prove to be a most popular feature. The High Cost of Living and of Loving is discussed and Tom Moore wins.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday Norma Talmadge will be shown in "The Law of Compensation," a six-part production. The story is big, vital and engrossing, full of charm and power.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock "Rio Grande" will be screened at the matinee performance and tonight "The Exquisite Thief" featuring Priscilla Dean.

VICTORIA THEATER

The Victoria Theater is showing a gripping drama this week. "The Guilty Man" is a picture of force and deals with a young girl who, beaten, tortured and placed on sale by her so-called father, finds a way to save her soul and her mother's life.

ISIS THEATER

Miss Eileen Sedgwick will be seen in "The Great Radium Mystery," a Universal serial of romance and intrigue, at the Isis Theater tonight, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Three especially exciting episodes will be shown.

"Snub" Pollard in "Slippery Slickers" will also be on hand. Friday, Saturday and Sunday Annette Kellermann is to be shown in "Neptune's Daughter," a film produced at great expense in Bermuda.

Shanghai Taxi Company
YELLOW AND BLACK
NORTH 2591 CENTRAL

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those inside of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

KRYPTOK
Invisible Bifocal Lenses will save you from the embarrassment of two pairs of spectacles. The Kryptok lens combines far and near vision in a single lens and is quite invisible We specialise in fitting eyes with Kryptoks
CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY
Refracting and Manufacturing under charge of
America Graduate Optometrists
P252 Nanking, cor. Lloyd Roads.

COMMONS AGAIN FIRST AT TIENTSIN BUT WATSON WINS

Sixth 'Unt Brings Out Small Field Through Mixup Over Start

Tientsin, January 26.—Mr. A. C. Commons, on Sui Pien, won the sixth paper hunt hunt held last Sunday over a seven mile course to the north of the French Arsenal.

Owing to the new rule that a winner must "stand down" for two hunts following a win, and that Mr. Commons was thereby barred through having won the hunt before last, the lightweight cup went to Mr. Keith Watson, on Sand Dune, who came a close second. Mr. Alec Mackay, on Cigar 11, running in third place and riding over 161 pounds, was awarded the heavy weight cup.

FEENEY LAYS PAPER

The course was laid by Mr. Feeney, last hunt winner, beginning on the south side of the Arsenal road, parralleling the road to the Arsenal grounds where it crossed the road north into the big plain. Fringing the big clump of trees the paper led north west in a zig-zig course turning in a big sweep back to a finish about a half mile to the north of the Arsenal road west of the Lone Hut. Not more than a dozen big jumps were encountered and only three checks, where paper was found again without much difficulty.

PONIES MULEY

A notable feature of the hunt was the refusal of several usually reliable ponies to take ordinary jumps. Todd, Benbow Rowe, Shirrell, Wasser, Miss Fogg and Mrs. Feeney being especially troubled in this respect.

The prevailing warm and dry weather caused the ground to be dusty and there were very few traces of the recent snow and heavy frost. The day was as warm and as pleasant as might be expected in early summer, an unusualy large crowd of enthusiasts taking advantage of it.

SMALL FIELD

suffering from a bad shoulder, Riley still feels sore from his fall, Dewey Smith's pony is still lame, Pigni's mount is lame, and several others are not yet recovered from sundry bruises sustained in last week's casualties. Joe Swan, one of our best American riders, and the one upon whom his countrymen relied to register the first American win, has been transferred to Singapore.

MIXUP ON START

As happened last week, only six riders rode entirely through the course and finished past the flags, but they were reduced to five by the disqualification of Major Arden, who came fourth, for inadvertently missing a small stretch of paper.

A mix-up in the location set for the hunt was also responsible for reducing the size of the field, as several members, not seeing the eleventh hour alteration, sent their mounts to the Standard Oil tanks and were unable to get them in time to star. Some spectators also were misled.

Mrs. Feeney very kindly presented the prizes. The card read:

Mr. A. C. Commons on Sui Pien
" Keith Watson (E.W.) on Sand Dune
" A. H. Mackey (H.W.) on Cigar 1
" Oscar Jorg on Doremi
" Benbow Rowe on Bonza

O. D. R.

HENRY
THE TAILOR
"Clothes that Fit"
All measurements taken by Experienced Hands.
EXPERIENCED MEN
Who have learned the tailoring business in Europe and America are at your service to give you the best CUT STYLE and FIT.
"ONCE YOU COME YOU'LL ALWAYS COME"
OFFICE HOURS
WEEK DAYS
11 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.
CLOSED SUNDAYS
7-8 Seward Road

Lee & Lee Garage
Corner Rue Consulat and Boulevard de Montigny.
NEW HUDSON SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE, TOURING
Beautiful Cars.
Price cannot be replaced.

Why Suffer Pain?
SLOAN'S Liniment will soothe and give you instant relief. For 40 years it has been fulfilling this mission and will not fail you.
People of all nations are testifying and proclaiming it to be pain's greatest enemy.
Let it help drive away your rheumatism, heal your sore back, your tired muscles and stiff joints.
It works like magic and penetrates right to the seat of trouble.
Give it a trial and keep it handy.
For sale at all druggists and dealers.
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
(PAIN'S ENEMY)

Retracting and Manufacturing Optician
Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES
FOR SALE BY
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Tel. C. 778

Westminster
GREEN JADE
Cigarettes
Imported from England
GREEN JADE CIGARETTES
The same superlative quality as other well known brands manufactured by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Also obtainable in packets of ten cigarettes...

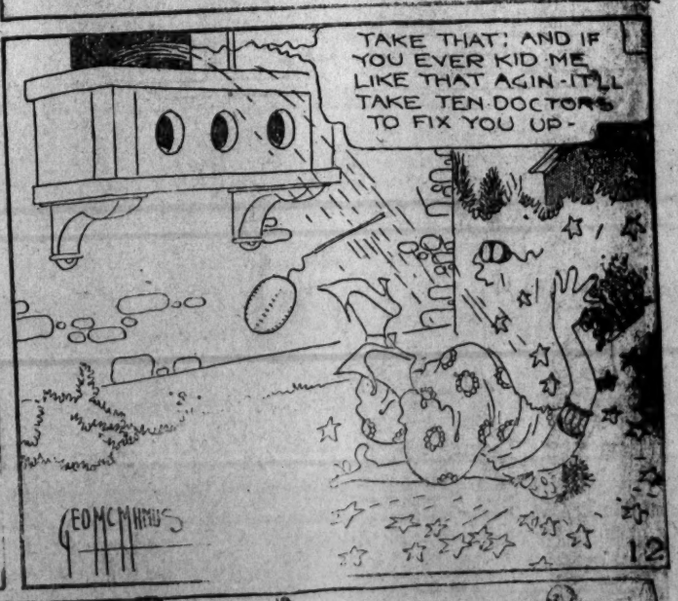
Comic Picture Section

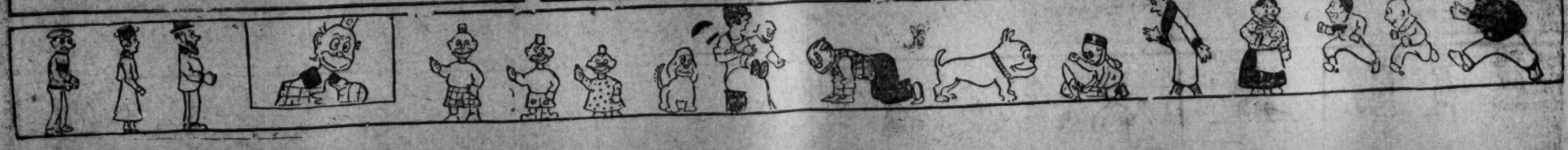
Sunday, January 30th, 1921

Bringing Up Father

GO AND GET DRESSED- WE ARE GOING TO THE ARTIST'S BALL - YOUR COSTUME IS IN YOUR ROOM-
FOR GOODNESS SAKE - DO I HAVE TO WEAR THAT DOG-CATCHER SUIT I SAW IN MY ROOM?
1

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR MASK ON SO NO ONE WILL KNOW WHO YOU ARE-
DON'T WORRY- I WOULDN'T WANT ANYONE TO FIND OUT WHO I AM IN THIS GET-UP!
2





Little Jimmy

1
WHY COUNTESS. AND THE COUNT TOO! THIS IS INDEED A WONDERFUL SURPRISE!"
"I WEESH FOR ZE COUNT TO MEET WIZ INFORMALITEE YOUR SO CHARMAINT SELF AN' HUSBAN'"
2
"LISTEN. VERY ATTENTIVELY, JIMMY. PAPA IS OUT BACK IN THE GARDEN AND HE'S GOT HIS OLD CLOTHES ON. YOU HURRY OUT AND TELL HIM THAT THE COUNT AND COUNTESS OF FRIEDEGG ARE CALLING AND FOR HIM TO SLIP UP THE BACK WAY AND CHANGE HIS CLOTHES AND THEN TO JOIN US. REMEMBER JIMMY, MOTHER DEPENDS 'PON YOU."
3
'SSH - JIMMY! PAPA'S GOT A SURPRISE FOR YOU!"
4
"JUST A MINUTE."
5
?
6
7
8
9
10
"LOOK WHAT I FOUND FOR THE KID!"
11
"ZISS EES TOO MOOCH OF ZE EENSULT WHERE W'AT YOU CALL HIRE MANS ENSEMBLE WIZ ZE GUESTS OO-LA-LA-LA-LA!"
12.
"AINT WE GOIN TO TELL MAMMA THAT WE'RE GOIN' TO THE MOVIES?"
"SSH-NO! I GUESS WE WONT DISTURB HER."
WINNERTON